New-York Daily Times, Monday, March 10, 1856.

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VOL. V....NO. 1396. NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

STATE AFFAIRS.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD AGAIN.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

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THE NEW CITY CHARTER.

Pure Milk.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

DOINGS OF THE ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

Among the petitions presented was one from E. [illegible], praying that the Harbor Commissioners might be furnished with the necessary money to pay [illegible] for the use of his boat chartered by them. Another, by Mr. [illegible], from 170 colored citizens of Brooklyn, for the right of suffrage. Several were presented from Michigan, Illinois and Wisconsin, for the bridge across the Hudson at this place.

NO "SIFTING COMMITTEE" THIS YEAR.

Mr. [illegible] called up the resolution offered some days since for the appointment of a Committee of Nine, to examine bills and report those suitable to be referred to Select Committee to report complete.

Mr. [illegible] moved an amendment naming the persons to constitute the Committee, as follows: Messrs. Prendergast, Cole, Julliand, Northup, E. T. Wood, Jenkins, Scott, Glover and J. B. Clark, being three of each party. He urged his amendment, expressing his greater confidence in this Committee than one to be appointed by the Speaker. He said the gentlemen named had not been consulted, but he assumed the responsibility for himself.

[illegible] followed in an able argument against the "Sifting Committee."

Messrs. ROBINSON, COLE and PRENDERGAST, also [illegible] against the practice, and expressed their unwillingness to serve on the Committee.

Mr. [illegible] the "Committee of Nine" an "[illegible]," destructive to all purity of legislation [illegible] examples of its bad effect.

Messrs. [illegible] and others, also opposed the [illegible], and it was indefinitely postponed by a [illegible] vote, and, we trust, to be called up again [illegible].

The practice of conferring full Legislative powers upon nine members, or in fact six, as only a two-thirds report is necessary, which is the effect of the measure, is most dangerous, and we are glad to see [illegible] made of it.

THE BROADWAY RAILROAD.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council of the City of New-York relative to a railroad on Broadway and other [illegible] of said City. It provides:

SEC. 1. The resolution passed by the two Boards of the Common Council of the City of New-York, the final action of which was had on the 30th day of December, 1852, giving the authority and consent of the Common Council to JACOB SHARP and others to lay a double track for a Railway in Broadway, and Whitehall [illegible], from the South Ferry to Fifty-[illegible], and to continue the same along Bloomingdale-road to Manhattanville, as provided in the resolution, is ratified, confirmed and established, and shall be held to be legally valid and effectual, and the said JACOB SHARP and others, their associates or assigns, are authorized to construct and run such railway until otherwise provided by the Legislature, or until the right shall cease by the provisions of section 2 of this act, notwithstanding any objection [illegible] to the contrary; nothing in [illegible], however, shall be construed to impair [illegible] contract.

§ 2. [illegible] Wood, Cornelius W. Lawrence, [illegible], Jacob A. Westervelt, Stephen Whitney, [illegible], Edwin D. Morgan, Cyrus Curtis, [illegible] and Benjamin F. Pinckney, are constituted a Board of Commissioners to decide as to [illegible] of the said railway upon the interests of the [illegible] and of the owners of real estate along the [illegible]. If, at the expiration of one year from the completion of the railway, a majority of the Commissioners shall file with the Secretary of State a [illegible] that they have examined into the effect [illegible] working of said railway, and that in their judgment it has proved injurious to said interests, [illegible] to run the railway shall cease, and this act [illegible] null and void, otherwise the same shall continue. Vacancies in the Board are to be filled by the Governor.

§ 3. The said grantees or their assigns shall groove [illegible] fourteen feet wide, through that part of the carriage-way of Broadway laid with Russ or block pavement, or shall pave such space with rough stone, so as to afford a safe footing to horses.

§ 4. This act takes effect immediately.

BATTERY-PLACE.

Mr. MADDEN introduced a bill to confirm and legalize the resolution of the Common Council of New-York City, providing for the widening of Battery-place.

The bill confirms the resolution passed Dec. 31, 1855, authorizing the widening of Battery-place, and directs the Street Commissioner to proceed with said opening in conformity with the resolution.

COLLECTION OF COSTS.

Mr. SCOTT brought in a bill authorizing the issuing of process for the collection of costs in certain cases. It is as follows:

SEC. 1. Whenever a Judge out of Court, or other officer authorized to perform the duties of such Judge, awards costs in any action or special proceeding in any Court of Record in the cases provided by law, process in the nature of an execution [illegible] personal property may be issued for the collection of such costs, in the same manner and with the like effect as if such costs had been [illegible] by the Court.

REQUIRING CLERKS TO MAKE CERTAIN ENTRIES.

Mr. SCOTT also brought in the following:

SEC. 1. Whenever a judgment for the foreclosure of a mortgage upon real estate shall be entered, the Clerk of the County in whose office such entry shall be made, shall forthwith make a note in writing, upon the margin of the record of such mortgage, if [illegible] in his office, referring to the page and book where such judgment is entered.

ANONYMOUS LETTERS.

Mr. A. J. [illegible] proposes to prohibit the publication of anonymous letters and communications in newspapers, by an enactment like the following:

"Any editor or publisher of any daily, weekly or [illegible] newspaper in this State who shall publish or cause to be published in his paper any anonymous letter or communication, shall upon conviction be fined a sum not exceeding $50, and if such article be slanderous, or derogatory to the character of any individual, imprisonment, not to exceed six months shall be added to the fine."

It won't pass.

BANKING LAW.

Mr. [illegible] introduced a bill, declaring it unlawful for any banker or banking association to hoard up the notes of any bank, to compel them to redeem the same on any other terms than as the law requires. The penalty imposed, is a fine of $1,000; imprisonment not to exceed one year, and a forfeiture of the privilege of Banking; the violation to be determined by a Jury.

SECURITY OF PUBLIC MONEY.

Mr. [illegible] brought in a bill for the better security of the public money in the hands of certain public officers.

SEC. 1. Provides that the Supervisor of each town in the State shall, before he enters upon his duties, [illegible] the town, and file in the Clerk's office, a bond in double the amount which came into the hands of his predecessor, for the correct payment of all moneys received by him.

§ 2. Overseers of the Poor, in such towns as are entitled to any part of the public moneys for the support of the poor, shall enter into bonds with sureties in the amount which came into the hands of their predecessors, &c., to be approved by the Supervisors.

§ 3. Provides that persons having an action against any Supervisor or Overseer of the Poor, when they neglect or refuse to pay over the moneys in their hands, may sustain an action against their sureties, and a recovery thereon shall be no bar to a subsequent recovery on the same bond for another cause of action.

ANOTHER RACE-COURSE.

Mr. CURTIS has introduced a bill to incorporate a Company under the law of April 15, 1854, for encouraging the breed of horses, to establish a race-course in one of the following counties: Kings, Queens, Suffolk, New-York, Richmond, or Westchester. The provisions are similar to those of other organizations of that character.

FERRY AT SING SING.

Mr. [illegible] brought in a bill to authorize [illegible] to establish and continue a ferry across the Hudson, from Sing Sing to the opposite shore in Rockland County.

KELEMEN HYGIENIC INSTITUTE.

Mr. JIMERSON brought in a bill to incorporate the Kelemen Hygienic and Healing Institute of New-York. It incorporates A. J. KELEMEN and sundry others a medical corporation for the alleviation of the sick by the combined influences deducted from all the various systems of medical practice, and for an improved house for invalids. Similar powers are conferred to those enjoyed by like corporations.

THE HARBOR COMMISSION.

On motion of Mr. WAKEMAN, the Standing Committee on Commerce and Navigation were authorized to proceed to New-York and Brooklyn in the investigation of matters connected with the Harbor Commission, and pending before the Legislature.

SENATE PROCEEDINGS.

In the Senate, Mr. SPENCER presented a memorial from the American and Foreign Bible Society for an amendment of their charter so they can hold additional or more real estate.

THE CODE OF PROCEDURE.

Mr. NOXON reported favorably on the Criminal Code of Procedure, and urged its passage. He said he came here prejudiced against it, as he knew a great number of our lawyers and judges were. He was prejudiced because he had never read it—since perusing it he had become a convert. This, he believed, was the case with most who oppose it. He concluded by urging the Senators to read it for themselves.

NEW-YORK MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO.

Also, by bill, relative to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, obliging them to make a report to the Supreme Court of the First Judicial District, and giving the Court power to appoint a referee to examine into all their present and past acts, which report is to be filed with the Comptroller within 30 days after it is made.

Mr. MADDEN reported favorably on the bill creating an Insurance Department, (introduced by Mr. C. P. SMITH.)

Mr. SICKLES, favorably on the bill to legalize the widening of Battery-place.

NEW-YORK CITY CHARTER.

Mr. BROOKS reported for the consideration of the Senate the bill amending the New-York City Charter, with amendments. The bill, as reported, is substantially that adopted by the Board of Councilmen, with two additional sections, as follows:

Every concurrent resolution, act and ordinance which shall have passed either Board, to be valid must be concurred in by the other Board prior to the first Monday in January next after its passage.

All officers mentioned in section 19 of this act and now in office, and all heads of bureaus now in office, in the departments mentioned in said section, may hold their offices for the residue of the time to which they were respectively elected or appointed, subject to be removed only by impeachment or by the Common Council, as provided in section 39 of this act, but in other respects subject to all the provisions of this act, excepting that the compensation of no such officer or head of bureau, now paid by salary, shall be changed during his term.

THE COLONIAL HISTORY.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill giving the Regents of the University sole power and control with regard to the future publication of the Colonial History of the State, and gives to each member and officer of the present Legislature to do with as they chose and to furnish all the colleges, academies and public libraries with copies, and then the Regents may sell the remainder at a not less price than $1 50 per volume, and if any are then left the Regents may give them away as they please.

NEW-YORK PURE MILK COMPANY.

Mr. BROOKS introduced a bill to incorporate the New-York Pure Milk Company. The corporators are JONATHAN A. WELLES, ROBERT M. STRATTON, DAVID T. COOK, and associates, and the object to supply the City of New-York with pure [illegible] Milk—the Milk to be placed in [illegible] in [illegible] charge thereof, the Milk in all cases to be drawn by means of a faucet. The cows from whence the said Milk shall be obtained, shall be fed exclusively on hay, grain, grass and other vegetable provender, and shall be allowed such free air and exercise in the open fields as shall be deemed necessary to preserve in a good, sound and healthy condition. The capital stock to be $150,000, divided into shares of ten dollars each.

THE BANKING LAW, ETC.

Mr. WADSWORTH introduced a bill amending the general banking law by requiring a certificate from individual bankers, sworn to and filed with the Secretary of State, giving in detail the name of the firm they are connected with, (if any,) location, &c., the amount of their deposits, discounts, &c. [This is intended as a means to ascertain the amount of their property with a view to taxation.]

Mr. SICKLES introduced a bill to repeal Chapter 147 of the Laws of 1854, in relation to insolvent debtors.

Also, a bill to repeal Chapter 296 of the Laws of 1855, relating to lands to be acquired by the Morris Canal and Banking Company in this State.

Also a bill to facilitate the determination of certain equity suits pending in the Court of Chancery on the first day of July, 1847, by transferring them to the Court of Appeals in like manner as they would have been reviewed and determined by the late Court for the correction of errors.

Also a bill to determine the rights of children of American parents borne in foreign countries, giving them the same power to hold and convey real estate as if born in this State.

THE REGISTRY BILL.

The bill for the better security of the purity of Elections in the City of New-York, comfmonly called the "Registry bill," was read a third time and passed, by the following vote:

AYES—Messrs. Briggs, Brooks, Ferdon, Hale, Harcourt, Hotchkiss, Lee, Nichols, Noxon, Petty, Ramsey, A. M. Smith, C. P. Smith, J. A. Smith, Sweet, and Towne—16.

NOES—Messrs. Bellinger, Clark, Cuyler, Halsted, Huntingdon, Kelly, Madden, Patterson, Sickles, Spencer, Upham, Wadsworth, White—13.

THE COMMISSIONERS OF EMIGRATION—REPORT OF SENATE COMMITTEE.

The report of the Select Committee of the last Senate, composed of Senators BISHOP, PRATT and BUSH, appointed April 12, 1855, to examine into the affairs of the Commissioners of Emigration, was presented to-day. The resolution under which the Committee was appointed directs them to examine into all facts connected with the arrival of emigrants at New-York, their mode of transit to the West, the treatment they receive from emigrant runners and others, whether ship-owners sell permits to board their vessels and take off passengers, what price if any is paid, and all facts connected with the emigrant runners which would become a proper subject of legislation.

The Committee report that they have visited New-York and made a personal examination of the Institutions under the care of the Commissioners and instituted inquiry upon the questions directed, and from the report the examination seems to have been faithful and impartial.

The selection of Castle Garden as a depot for the landing of emigrants, which occurred subsequent to the appointment of the Committee, has removed many of the causes of complaint existing at that time, while a new class have sprung up in consequence of the occupation of the Castle, by owners and occupants in that vicinity.

The Committee regard the subject of great moment to the emigrant and to the State, and recommend frequent investigations by the Legislature into the manner in which the responsible duties of the Commission are discharged.

Real Personal Property.—The Commissioners own in fee, one hundred and three acres of land on Ward's Island, the site of their buildings for the poor and sick. The buildings and improvements in building a dock, and introducing Croton water here cost about $200,000. The whole real property and fixtures on this Island, worth not far from $350,000. They also own in fee, four acres on Staten Island, worth $4,000.

The State assigned the Commissioners twenty-five acres on Staten Island, at the Quarantine ground, worth some $650,000, which by the consent of the Governor, Comptroller, and Attorney-General, they may mortgage.

The Commissioners have paid from the Commutation Fund, for buildings and extra work principally on Ward's Island, $218,712 93. The buildings could not be used to much advantage for other purposes, but the improvements are valuable.

They have a lease of a building on Worth-street, and for an office and a Labor Exchange and Intelligence Office on Canal-street, at a rent of $1,200; also, a building on Franklin-street, leased till May 1, 1857, from which the Board of Health removed them, and took for a cholera hospital in August, 1854. They pay a rent of $1,400, and claim damages against the Board of Health.

The personal property of the Commissioners is worth $30,000. Ward's Island property and four acres on Staten Island, and the personal property, make $384,000 held in trust for the State. The Staten Island Quarantine property is worth $600,000.

Debts.—The Commission are indebted by bond and mortgage to Mutual Life Insurance Company, on real estate on Ward's Island and Staten Island,

in the sum of	$150,000 00
Over-drafts due Mechanics' Bank, Dec. 1, 1855	[illegible]
Due counties for expenses of emigrants	82,779 84
Bills from Kings County not adjusted	10,000 00
Total	$[illegible]

The Ten Governors have a claim of $[illegible],318 [illegible], of the following items:

For supporting criminals at Penitentiary	$14,635 [illegible]
For supporting Lunatics	23,794 [illegible]
For supporting Idiots	7[illegible]
For supporting Aliens at Work-house	14,3[illegible]
For supporting Aliens at Bellevue Hosp.	[illegible]
For Intermits from Ward's Island	[illegible]
Total	$[illegible],318 [illegible]

The Governors also claim $43,600 for supporting vagrants and hospital patients in 1855. This is contested by the Commissioners, and, not being a legal claim, probably will never be paid. A suit is pending for part of the $52,000, the justice of a part of which is denied, and a set-off is claimed for the balance.

INSTITUTIONS.

Emigrant Intelligence Office and Labor Exchange.—The Committee speak well of this auxiliary located at No. 2 Canal-street, and point out its utility in several important particulars.

From Jan. 1, 1855, to Dec. 17, the day the Committee examined the office, there were males employed

in the City and vicinity	[illegible]	
In the County not on public works	2,897	
In the County on public works	3,072	
Total males		6,567
Females in City	3,581	
Females in the County	2,728	
		6,309
Total		12,876

Marine Hospital and Quarantine at Staten Island.—The Commission have spent some $44,000 for the care and support of aliens. The beneficial effect of this Institution on the health of City and County commends it to the Legislature. By the action of the Legislature of 1849, the Hospital was devoted to treatment of patients infected with contagious diseases.

The Emigrant Refuge and Hospitals on Ward's Island.—There are forty-two separate buildings which have been erected by the Commissioners on Ward's Island. They are well arranged and convenient, and afford ample room to accommodate all that will be needed. There were 3,168 inmates on the 1st of Jan., 1855, and 8,184 were admitted during that and the two following months. This shows the capacity for relief of this Institution.

Castle Garden Depôt.—The Committee present a long and clear argument in favor of the use of Castle Garden as an Emigrant Depôt. No laws could protect emigrants from imposition and fraud if landed promiscuously on the docks. The selection of a place for the landing of passengers, from which runners, hotel keepers, &c., could be excluded, was essential for their protection. No other place could afford equal advantages to Castle Garden, for securing the comfort and safety of the emigrant. The abuses heretofore practiced upon emigrants had become a national disgrace, and all should take a pride in affording the protection humanity requires.

In seeking, however, to accomplish a great public good, private rights should not be invaded. The Committee have, therefore, felt called upon to examine the causes of the complaints of residents and owners of property in the neighborhood of the Castle. They give a large amount of testimony, and refer to the evidence taken in the case of Mr. PHOENIX against the Commissioners.

They present briefly the causes of complaint, as follows:

First.—That the Corporation of New-York had no authority to lease the Garden for the purpose to which it is applied.

Second.—That the collection of such crowds of destitute and filthy passengers in streets leading to the Castle and on the Battery creates a nuisance and reduced the value of property.

Third.—That the health of the City and [illegible].

They reply to the first, that the Courts will decide that point. So far, decisions have been with the Commissioners.

To the second cause of complaint they suggest that if the Commissioners should abandon the Castle, they would be compelled to find a Depôt elsewhere which would result to the equal disadvantage of the property-holders and others who have lived upon emigrants landing there.

3. The danger of the vicinity to infection is a point upon which "Doctors differ." They however conceive the location to be a favorable one, in this respect, from its distance from other buildings, the fine air, &c. The former practice of landing and conveying the passengers and their baggage through the streets to various parts of the City, was obviously more hazardous than the present. They are satisfied that the present location conduces to the health of the City, and lessens the danger from contagious diseases. They refer to the decision in Mr. PHOENIX's case, Abbott's Reports, 1st vol., page 466.

Any attempt at removal would involve greater hazard and more inconveniences.

To go above the business parts of the City would compel ships to go up and return. The emigrant also must then return to the City to take passage to the interior. To the occupancy of any pier, the same objections at present urged, would apply. The Commissioners, in a former year, were driven from the occupancy of a pier, in an insulated position, by property owners in the neighborhood.

Frauds.—The Committee state that the fraud in selling tickets on this side the ocean is now in a great measure prevented, but they are conducted to some extent on the other side the Atlantic. Tickets are there sold of no possible value, at prices greater than the actual fare to the points named on them. The Committee recommend engaging the efforts of Consuls and others to correct this evil.

It is thought by some that the Commissioners desire a profit from the sale of tickets to emigrants. The Committee could elicit no proof of this, the evidence being only rumor, and the Commissioners distinctly testify that no member of the Board, or any person connected with them, desire any profit from the sale of tickets or landing of emigrants. As far as can be learned, the emigrant obtains his ticket as cheap as he could outside.

Amount due to Counties.—Fifty cents of the commutation, by the law of 1849, goes to the several counties. This has not been paid during the last year, and there was due Jan. 1, 1856, the sum of $72,047 26. The sudden decrease of emigration curtailed the resources of the Commissioners, and it was beyond their power to pay the counties and support the poor dependent on them.

They were compelled to turn loose upon the City or country the poor and rich, or to use the money belonging to the counties; they chose the latter alternative, as dictated by humanity; and the counties must wait.

The Commission has been in operation nearly nine years; during this time 2,062,819 alien emigrants have arrived at New-York, from whom $3,[illegible],429 has been received as commutation, and $63,478 82 from special bonds, penalties, &c., making in all $3,364,467 22, with which they have purchased the property mentioned, and relieved the State of the burden of the pauperism, &c., following in the train of so large an immigration.

Their plans were laid with reference to a future increase equal to the past, but the sudden falling off shows their arrangements to have been on too extended a scale, and disaster to their finances has been the result. If the emigration continues to fall off, the fund cannot meet the charges upon it, and the burden of the great emigration of '53 and '54 will be felt for two or three years to come. If it continues moderately, by rigid economy the fund can ultimately meet the burden.

The real and personal property of the Commission is nearly equal in value to their indebtedness.

The Committee do not recommend an increase of the Commutation Fund, but that the time for which the emigrant is a charge on the fund be shortened from 5 to 4 years.

During the months of August, September and October last, 34,199 emigrants arrived, bringing $1,602,269 16, or an average of $47 each, after paying passage.

Of these, 10,842 reported that they designed to remain in the State, being $429,137 12 in cash. The others, 23,357 in number, would pay, if they all passed through the State, four dollars each, or nearly $90,000, for passage.

The Committee think a proper curtailment of expenses has been effected, and that, if present embarrassments are overcome, and affairs are managed with economy, the institution will, with a reasonably uniform emigration hereafter, be what it was intended to be, self-supporting.

Death of Senator Pratt.—The report, which is signed by Senators BISHOP and BUSH, concludes by alluding to the death, after the termination of the labors of the Committee, but before the report was signed, of Senator EPHRAIM N. PRATT, a pure-minded legislator, a just and amiable citizen, and a true and worthy man.

THE K. N. [illegible].

The Telegraph statement of the numbers in attendance upon the "Fillmore and Donelson Ratification Meeting" last night, is a most strange and extravagant misrepresentation of the truth.

A very respectable audience was gathered here, quite equal to that in attendance upon FREDERICK DOUGLAS' lecture a few evenings since. But the capacity of the Assembly Chamber is known to not exceed 600, and but one or two hundred persons assembled outside.

Here the report sent to the Associated Press is regarded simply in the light of a good joke, or an attempted exaggeration so far without the bounds of reason as to be simply ridiculous. LEO.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] Telegraph Co.'s Offices [illegible], and 181 Broadway. [illegible] Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Serious Affray in the Ladies' Parlor of the National Hotel.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

A serious affray occurred in the ladies' parlor of the National Hotel to-day, between a boarder named STUART and a Mr. MAHON, who had called. Some ill-feeling previously existed between the parties. STUART fancied that MAHON treated him disrespectfully, and, approaching him while sitting on a sofa with a mutual lady friend, he remarked: "You are an insolent puppy!" at the same time presenting his card, which MAHON threw in STUART's face. STUART immediately struck him a blow, and the parties clinched and fought a few seconds, when Gov. REEDER interfered and separated them.

Immediately afterwards the scuffle was renewed when MAHON drew a small pocket pistol, placed it against STUART's side, and fired. STUART pushed MAHON's hand aside just in time to save himself, the ball glancing across his abdomen close enough to burn and tear his pantaloons, but inflicting no other injury.

STUART, who is a very tall and powerful man, received no blows from MAHON, whom he held with one hand while he beat him severely with the other fist, cutting and bruising him seriously. The parties were finally separated by REEDER, BROOM of Pennsylvania, and the hotel cashier.

When the affray commenced, several ladies were present, who fled the room.

The proprietors are deeply mortified at the occurrence, and have requested STUART to leave the house, and forbid MAHON from visiting the ladies' parlor.

The Danish Sound Dues.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, March 6, 1856.

A very interesting and important debate occurred in the Senate to-day, on a novel question. It will be remembered that during last Congress the Senate, in Executive session, passed a resolution authorizing or advising the President to give [illegible] notice of the termination of our treaty with [illegible] under which we were deemed committed to the admission of the right of the Danish Crown to levy tonnage dues on American commerce at Elsinore Sound. The President accordingly gave the notice, and informed the Senate of the fact in his last annual message.

A few days ago Mr. SUMNER introduced a [illegible] inquiring whether such notice of the termination of a treaty can be constitutionally given except by authority of an act of Congress, and whether, therefore, some legislation is not necessary in order to give effect to the notice already issued by the Executive. Mr. S. called up his resolution this morning, and addressed the Senate in a brief, elegant, and forcible speech in its support. The treaty in question provided that it should continue in force for ten years, and that after that time it might be terminated by either party, on one year's notice to that effect.

Mr. SUMNER maintained that the parties to a treaty are the two Governments primarily interested, and that it was not competent for the treaty-making power, but for *Congress* only, to give the notice of abrogation provided for. It is Congress which represents the "party" to the treaty on our side, and Mr. S. repudiated the idea that because the President and Senate can make a treaty, therefore they have the power to abrogate it also. The Constitution makes a treaty, after its ratification, part of the Supreme law of the land, and it thus not only derives all the *force* and high authority of statutory law, but is surrounded by the same *safeguards* as are the statutes, and can be got rid of only in the same way. The war-making power, which abrogates all treaties, is lodged by the Constitution in Congress, and so, by parity of reasoning, the power to abrogate a *single* treaty must rest in Congress. Mr. S. also cited from STORY's Commentaries, and other authorities, to show that, under the Constitution of the United States, a treaty has all the force, sanction and quality of law, and that the Executive might tear a leaf from the statute book with just as much propriety as he could undertake to put an end to a treaty.

To show the practice of the government in other cases, he referred to the Treaties with France, which were abrogated by the United States for non-performance, in 1798, by an act of Congress, which originated in the Senate, and the discussion of which showed the general opinion of that day to have been that the Constitution of the United States required an act of Congress to repeal a treaty just as much as to repeal a law. So, too, in 1846, the celebrated notice to England of the termination of our Treaty of joint occupation of Oregon, was recommended by the President to be given by law, and a Joint Resolution was passed to effect the desired object. In conclusion, Mr. SUMNER submitted some observations in condemnation of the attempt by the President to illustrate the boast of Louis XIV., when, in the pride of his conscious power, he exclaimed, "I am the State!" He was opposed to these encroachments upon the power and the rights of the popular branch of Congress, and desired to know where or when, if unchecked, they might be expected to stop.

Mr. MASON, in reply, seemed to adopt the idea that the Senator from Massachusetts had fallen into error in supposing that the "notice" given by the President, under authority of the Senate, terminates the Treaty. This he did not consider to be true; on the contrary, the notice simply causes the treaty to terminate by its own limitations, its ten years of continuance having expired. The case of the treaty with France was a different one,—because then a treaty was abrogated forcibly by Congress, without the operation of any self-terminating clause.

Mr. SEWARD said his mind was perhaps not convinced, but it was much prepossessed by the argument of the Senator from Massachusetts. The present was a good occasion upon which to discuss the question, because the whole country was in favor of the termination of the treaty now in question. This treaty has reserved within itself a power for its termination or abrogation. Two branches of the Government—the Executive and the Senate—have assumed to act for the United States, and give this reserved power effective vitality. Whence did the Senate derive its authority to authorize the President to give this notice? The Constitution carefully defines the powers of the Senate,—and with respect to treaties simply authorizes it to make such instruments; but nowhere does it give any power to alter, repeal or abrogate them when once made. The power of the Senate is exhausted when the treaty is ratified; and it could not be concerned with the President after the treaty was perfected, in abrogating it, any more than it could undertake to reconsider it after ratifications have been exchanged. So, if the abrogation of the Treaty with Denmark is accomplished through the notice given by the President, it has been done by the act of the Executive alone,—an act deriving no additional vitality from the concurrence of the Senate. The question remains—has the President alone any such power?—and the answer is in the negative, for no authority for the power can be shown anywhere. His only duty is to execute the treaties and laws, or to see that they are executed. It certainly would seem then that the notice of the termination of the treaty with Denmark is invalid and of no effect.

Mr. PRESIDENT repudiated Mr. MASON's construction of the treaty with Denmark, holding that it is a continuous treaty, and that the provision for its termination, after ten years, upon one year's notice of either party, does not restrict its continuance. The condition is, not that the treaty shall terminate in ten years, but that it shall continue at least that long, and as much longer as the parties thereto may choose to permit it. This being so, of course Mr. MASON's argument that the "notice" does not terminate or abrogate the treaty, if properly given, falls to the ground. If the treaty then is continuous, and a "notice" terminates it, the question arises, by whom must the notice be given? The treaty provides that it may be given by either of the parties. Who are "the parties?" The Treaty-making Power on one side, or the United States? If the latter, then the "notice" can only be given by Congress, and as it has not been so given, it has not been given at all.

I have devoted my letter to this subject, because of its novelty, importance and interest. It looks now as though the Senate would be compelled to the conclusion that the "notice" to Denmark has not been properly given; and so it may be, after all, that instead of our commerce being freed from the Elsinore exactions from and after the 14th of April next, the case will be thrown open again, for another year. This must be so, of course, unless Congress shall conclude that it has the power now to legalize and make effective the notice already given. S.

The Affray at the National.

WASHINGTON, Sunday, March 9.

A disgraceful affray occurred in the Ladies' Parlor of the National Hotel this afternoon. A Mr. STUART of Louisville knocked down Mr. MAHON, a resident of Washington, who retaliated by firing a pistol at his antagonist. The ball did not take effect, and the interference of bystanders prevented further difficulty. The matter originated in a fancied affront. The lessees of the hotel have requested Mr. STUART, who boarded at the hotel, to withdraw from the house; and have also forbidden Mr. MAHON the privilege of frequenting the Ladies' Parlor. The latter is not a boarder at the National.

The Senate Naval Committee—The President and a Renomination.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, March 8.

The Senate Naval Committee have been all day investigating the case of Lieutenant [illegible]. They will not report before the middle of next week. Nothing as yet has been found against him.

The President to-day, in conversation with a gentleman as to his prospects for renomination, said that if he was not nominated no Northern man would be.

The General Assembly of Rhode Island.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 8.

The General Assembly of this State adjourned to-day, after a session of eight weeks. The Railroad Bill was lost between the two houses.

News from Kansas.

LOUISVILLE, Saturday, March 8.

A telegraphic dispatch from Weston, Kansas, says that the Free-State officers were installed at Topeka on the 4th inst.

Fire in Philadelphia—The Weather.

PHILADELPHIA, Sunday, March 9.

Mr. PHILLON's sash factory, on Christian-street, was destroyed by fire, last night, together with ten or twelve small buildings contiguous. Loss about $10,000.

It snows in Philadelphia and Washington this evening.

Propeller Burned at Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 8.

The propeller *Henry L. Gaw*, of the Baltimore Canal Line, took fire at the Chestnut-street wharf this morning, and the wood-work was nearly destroyed. She had a large amount of freight on board, having been loaded in anticipation of resuming her trips to Baltimore, on Monday. The boat was nine months old. No insurance.

Heavy Robberies in Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 8.

The store of D. & B. CURTIS & Co., in this city, was robbed last night of silks amounting to $10,000 in value.

The store of SHUFF & WEHRWA was also robbed of $2,000 worth of bonnet silks, satins and velvets.

A Cotton Press Destroyed by Fire.

NEW-ORLEANS, Friday, March 7.

The lower cotton press in this city has been destroyed by fire. Loss $130,000. Partly insured in New-York.

Railroad Bridge Destroyed.

BRISTOL, R. I., Saturday, March 8.

The draw-bridge of the Providence and Bristol Railroad, at Warren, was carried away by the ice last night.

The Star of the West and 150 Fillibusters Off.

The *Star of the West* left Saturday at 3 o'clock, P. M., for Nicaragua, carrying with her some 150 fillibusters. The officers of the vessel scrutinized the tickets in advance, so that none were set on shore—as the custom is—at Sandy-Hook. The present party was decidedly of a better class than most of their predecessors. FRANCIS P. O'KEEFE, Esq., one of the "original indicted," was among the passengers. He was fortunate enough within the past week to get his bail (previously reduced from $5,000 to $2,500) discharged on his own recognisances to appear at the next term of the United States Circuit Court. Captain ANDERSON, of the Nicaragua Army, was another of the passengers. That *sword* presented at the St. Nicholas Hotel a few evenings since the Captain took with him *for use.* An immense crowd was present on the wharf, and the usual cheering was given.

Commissioner Ebling's Second Trial—Discharge of the Jury.

On Saturday morning, at 10½ o'clock, Recorder SMITH came into Court and discharged the Jury in the case of J. E. EBLING, Commissioner of Streets and Lamps. They had been locked up in the Court Room during the night, having been twenty-three hours in deliberation. The Recorder expressed his sorrow at their inability to agree, especially as the Jury had disagreed on the former trial. Still, as there was no likelihood of their coming to a better understanding, he felt it to be his duty to discharge them. They separated accordingly, and in this unsatisfactory manner has this second trial come to an end. The Jury on Saturday, when they were discharged, stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. On the former trial the Jury stood nine for conviction, and three for acquittal. Will the District-Attorney try Mr. EBLING a third time?

☞ Dr. PENNINGTON's (the Colored N. S. Presbyterian) Church of Marion-street had a handshaking with him on Saturday night last, and yesterday afternoon he preached his farewell sermon to them. He removes to Hartford, Conn., where a church is awaiting his pastoral services.

☞ Rev. Dr. HORACE BUSHNELL has leave of absence and a full salary meanwhile from his Church, for a year's visit to California. His bad health brings him to this relaxation.

☞ The Gift Enterprises still flourish—flourish in spite of the law and the Ten Governors. They do their share towards disgracing us.

☞ We see it stated that Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, Pastor of the Church of the Puritans, is to have a colleague.

☞ Weather very cold yesterday. The ice scarcely thawed in the sun at midday.

☞ Horrible traveling in the City—a terrible season it has been for horses.

THREE DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE AFRICA.

NO NEWS OF THE PACIFIC.

THE APPROACHING CONFERENCES AT PARIS.

PROSPECTS OF PEACE.

Alleged Consent of Russia to the Dismantling of Nicolaieff.

The French Press on the Third and Fifth Points.

STRONG ANTI-RUSSIAN ARTICLE FROM THE MONITEUR.

EXCITEMENT IN PARIS.

INTERESTING FROM RUSSIA.

EFFECT OF THE WAR ON THE EMPIRE.

The British Loan Taken at 93.

COTTON STEADY—GRAIN FIRMER.

Consols 91.

The Cunard mail steamship *Africa*, Capt. [illegible], arrived at this port at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon. She left Liverpool at 1½ o'clock on Saturday morning, the 23d ult.

The *Africa* brings no news of the missing steamship *Pacific*.

On the subject of the difficulties with the United States we have nothing new to report, excepting that the London [illegible] are [illegible] to be aware that Mr. DALLAS carries out very [illegible] demands in regard both to the Central American and the enlistment questions.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times*, writing on the 17th, says:

"The evident desire of the Washington Government to pick a quarrel with England [illegible] two birds with one stone. In plain English, his partisans are believed to have two motives for agitating against England: the one to secure the re-election of their leader; the other, to make a diversion in favor of Russia. [illegible] very decent terms with the Washington Government, but she regards its continual [illegible] and a pretext for meddling in European affairs [illegible] not likely to be [illegible]."

The Peace Conferences [illegible] meet on the day that the [illegible] daily increasing as to the results [illegible].

It is stated, but [illegible] as consents to the dismantling of Nicolaieff.

Paris editors have been [illegible] respecting peace or war [illegible].

The new British loan had all been taken up at 93.

Nothing of any special importance has transpired in the British Parliament. In both [illegible] announcement was made that it is the intention of Government to appoint a Board of [illegible] to inquire into the charges [illegible] of the Crimean commissioners. Lord [illegible] House of Lords, brought up the [illegible] dual duties of the Minister of War and the Commander-in-Chief.

It was reported that the [illegible] opposition would [illegible] are disposed to [illegible] Peerage.

Sir JOSEPH [illegible] National Gallery and British [illegible] was defeated in the Commons [illegible] vote of 218 against [illegible].

Lord JOHN RUSSELL [illegible] more [illegible] on the subject of [illegible] tion in England and Wales. [illegible] the [illegible] intentions of the Government [illegible] to the territories of the King of Oude [illegible] ish succession.

General KLAPKA, of Hungary, [illegible] papers contradicting certain [illegible] to him derogatory to the officers of [illegible] protests against his name being mixed up with the Jersey refugees and socialist [illegible]. He is a soldier, he says, who tries to do his duty according to his conviction and to the best of his power.

The official accounts of the trade and navigation of Britain for the year 1855 have been published, and show a satisfactory result. The exports declared in value to £95,[illegible]; the value in 1854 having been £97,184,726; and in 1853, £98,933,781 [illegible].

The Austrian Credit Bank has agreed to take shares in the Western or "Emperor Ferdinand" Railroad, to the amount of 10,000,000 florins. The house of ROTHSCHILD will be concerned to half that amount.

An official return of the Spanish debt has just been published in Madrid. The total amount of indebtedness is 13,986,406,110 reals. Among the items is one of "Inscriptions in favor of the United States, 12,000,000 reals." The total sum of redeemable debt purchased from 1851 to the end of June, 1855, was 384,808,371 reals, and cost the State [illegible].

Constantinople advices report great excitement and confusion in commercial affairs. All things have fallen in price, and merchants who have heavy stocks fear to incur heavy losses.

The Brokers' Circular quotes a decline in cotton during the week of about 1-16d., chiefly on the middling and lower qualities, on account of large arrivals. Sales of the week, 51,000 bales, including 11,000 on speculation and for export.

Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co. report wheat and flour dearer and firmly held. Corn in good demand, at [illegible] advance.

Lard firm and in good request, at 53s. Beef more lively, at last week's prices. Nothing in pork. Bacon unchanged, and in good demand.

Naval stores quiet. Ashes dull. London money market tight. Consols fluctuated considerably, closing at 91. American stocks quiet.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

The Peace Congress—Preliminary Arrangements—The King of Algiers—An Amateur upon the Stage—George [illegible] Gossip, &c., &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Thursday, Feb. 21, 1856.

[illegible]

In default of more exciting topics the public occupies itself this week with two questions of diplomatic etiquette. If you know the exigencies of diplomatic bodies, you must have often laughed at their absurdities, and perhaps you will not be astonished at what I am going to relate. The questions relate to the Peace Conference which is to commence its sittings in Paris on Monday next.

The first question is one of precedence. Precedence around the green baize, in signing the treaty or other documents, and at dinner, [illegible] *fêtes.* The universal language of diplomacy in Europe, as you know, is the French language, and the States must be named in that language, and in alphabetical order. But it so happens that England is the only State whose name in French changes her alphabetical position, and what is more, which has two recognized names in diplomacy. Thus you see in diplomatic papers the word *Angleterre* (England) and "Ambassadeur d'Angleterre" as often as "Grande Bretagne" and "Ambassadeur de la Grande Bretagne." In Victoria. Diplomatically speaking, Queen of England or Queen of Great Britain? It is evidently more proper to say Queen of Great Britain. But the English, anxious to occupy the first position at the Conference, or, more especially, anxious that Austria should not occupy that position, will, it is said, urge insistence upon the word *Angleterre.* Without doubt, however, a majority of the Conference will extend the rule which prevailed at the Conference at Vienna, and by which the different Ambassadors will take rank as follows: Austria, France, Great Britain, Prussia, [illegible] (of the Conference finally decides to admit her.)

[illegible] the Russian plenipotentiaries, [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible] the Russian Government [illegible] Russian [illegible] Russian [illegible] Russian

[illegible]

Tin—Steady. Common Blocks 128s., Bars 129s., Refined 130s. Straits 125s. Banca 125s.

Turpentine—Rough has been sold at 9s. 6d. from store, and 10s. 6d. from ship. Spirits dull at 34s. 6d. for American.

American Stocks—The business this week has been but limited, and prices remain without marked alteration, [illegible] for the Inscriptions and at 93 for the Bonds. Canada 6s 106.

BARING BROTHERS & CO.

Breadstuffs and Provisions.

Liverpool, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

The week's arrivals sum up heavy, namely, 28,462 bushels Wheat, 21,363 bushels Corn, and 11,178 barrels Flour from the States; [illegible] quarters Wheat, 1,360 quarters Corn, [illegible] Flour from Europe; and [illegible] quarters Wheat from Egypt. Farmers' deliveries of Wheat are 87,301 quarters, at 71s. 7d. ℔ quarter, against 85,873 quarters, at 70s. 3d. ℔ quarter, in the corresponding week of last year.

Our circular, per Baltic, on Tuesday, reported a firmer feeling in the Grain trade, good samples of Wheat realizing an advance of 2d. ℔ 70 lbs., since then the market has been steady. At Mark Lane, on Wednesday, a better business was done, at the full rates of Monday. For Indian Corn there was, yesterday, rather more inquiry, and 6d. was made for Mixed.

At to-day's market a moderate business was done in Wheat for consumption, at the full rates of Tuesday; for really fine qualities there is a good inquiry, but the inferior sorts, of which the supply chiefly consists, do not sell so readily. Flour was firm at late rates. Indian Corn, stimulated by purchases to fill contracts, and a rather better demand for Ireland, advanced 1s. ℔ quarter, making 1s. 6d. on the lowest point of the week. [illegible] quotations: Flour, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Ohio, 37s.@38s.; Western, 34s. ℔ barrel. Wheat, Red, 9s. 9d.@11s. 4d.; White, 10s. 10d.@11s. 10d. ℔ 70 lbs. Indian Corn, Mixed, 42s.; White, 43s. 6d.@44s. ℔ 480 lbs.

Beef—Dealers have bought freely, and the sales for the week are about 1,400 tierces, mostly inferior, at 85@95s. 6d.

Pork—The last sale was at 81s. 3d. for Western.

Bacon—A good business was done at the commencement of the week; since then trade has been quiet. The wholesale quotations are: Cumberland Cut, 50s.; Long Middles, rib in, 50s.; Short ditto, 51s.; Short Boneless, 53s. ℔ cwt.; in retail, 1s. to 1s. 6d. above these rates.

Lard—Has sold during the week at irregular prices, and closes quiet, at 60s. for good retailing quality.

Tallow—Has been very dull, and quotations are nominal.

Resin—Less active, at 4s. 3d.@4s. 6d. for Common.

RICHARDSON, SPENCE & CO.

Liverpool, Feb. 22, 1856.

Our Cotton market presents little or no change in its general features. A steady rather than extensive demand has been experienced, which holders have met with a liberal supply. In prices, little alteration is made, but the lower grades being more plentiful are more difficult of sale. [illegible] The import is limited by the prevalence of easterly winds; an early change, however, [illegible]

[illegible] that Russia would concede the question of the [illegible], and that the Conference was a mere matter of form, peace being certain. [illegible]

To-day there is rather more inquiry, and the sales are estimated at 8,000 bales, 1,000 bales to speculators and exporters, the market closing steadily at a decline of 1-16d. [illegible]

The total sales of the week amount to 39,670 bales, of which 26,350 are American. Speculators have taken 7,420, and exporters 5,900, leaving 26,350 bales of all kinds to the trade. The import for same time is 67,865 bales, of which 52,450 are American. The quantity known to be at sea from American ports is about 194,000 bales.

PRICES TO-DAY.

	Fair.	Middling.	Ordinary.
New-Orleans	6¾d.	5⅞d.	4⅞d. to 5⅛d.
Mobile	6¼d.	5⅝d.	4⅞d. to 5⅛d.
Uplands	6⅛d.	5 15-16d.	4⅞d. to 5⅛d.

Total taken for consumption in 1855, 286,113 bales. Total taken for consumption in 1856, 342,420 bales. Export actual, in 1855, 14,881 bales; in 1856, 22,610 bales.

Stock this day.

		1855.
American	[illegible]	143,760
Brazil	24,630	35,870
Egyptian	35,360	47,470
East India	56,240	139,100
West India	2,430	2,640
Total	419,160	365,840

The recent advance in price of the raw material incites a similar action on the part of spinners and manufacturers, which tends to check business, the engagements already existing extending over three or four weeks, causes much firmness to prices, particularly of yarns, which sell at full rates, though the demand is by no means active. Goods are more sensibly affected and the inquiry curtailed, but the absence of stock goes far to support the market.

WRIGHT, Jr., & CO.

American Securities.

Relative to the market for American Stocks, Messrs. D. Bell, Son & Co., London, report that during the week there had been less activity in the market, but prices remained without alteration, at the following quotations:

United States 6 ℔ Cents, 1867-8	105	@	—
United States 6 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1868	105	@	—
Massachusetts 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	98	@	100
Maryland 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds	86	@	88
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Sterling	74	@	76
Pennsylvania 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1877	80	@	82
Virginia 6 ℔ Cent. Sterling Bonds, 1888	84	@	86
Virginia 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1888	86½	@	87½
Mississippi 6 ℔ Cent. Pl. B. R. Bonds, 1841-71	43	@	45
Mississippi 5 ℔ Cent. Union Bank Bonds	16	@	18
California 7 ℔ Cent. Bonds, 1870	80	@	82
Boston 5 ℔ Cent. Bonds	90	@	92
Montreal 6 ℔ Cents, 1854-63	83	@	85
New-Orleans 6 ℔ Cent. Stock, 1888	75	@	77
Illinois Central 7 ℔ Cent., 1875	79½	@	80½
Illinois Cen. 7 ℔ Cent. Freeland Bonds, 1860	83	@	85
Michigan Central 8 ℔ Cent., 1860	95	@	97
New-York Central 7 ℔ Cent. Conv., 1864	94	@	96
New-York Central 6 ℔ Cent. not conv., 1883	80	@	82
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℔ Cent., 1st Mortgage, 1867	98	@	100
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℔ Cent., 2d Mortgage, 1859	86	@	88
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℔ Cent. Convertible, 1862	75	@	77
N. Y. & Erie 7 ℔ Cent. Sinking Fund, 1875	80	@	82
Pan. 7 ℔ Cent., 1st Mtg. St. Bds., not con., '59	92½	@	93½
Pan. 7 ℔ Cent., 1st Mtg. St. Bds., not con., '64	94½	@	95½
Pennsylvania Central 6 ℔ Cent. 1st Mtg., 1880	86	@	88

Freights.

Messrs. Jacob, Taylor & Tipper report Freights from Liverpool to New-York, as follows: Pig Iron, Bars and Rails, 17s. 6d.@20s.; Salt, 15s.@17s. 6d.; Dry Goods, 15s. 6d.@17s. 6d.; Hardware, 15s. 6d.; Earthenware, 10s.; Passengers, £3, 17s.@£4, green.

Methodist Protestant Conference.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In a communication made by your reporter in the Times of the 5th inst., in relation to the doings of the Methodist Protestant Conference, I wish to state that there are several errors which I beg leave to correct. First, the Restrictive rule is not abolished. Second, the charge against Rev. W. W. [illegible] must have been misunderstood, as he was not charged with keeping an improper house, but as he had absented himself from the Annual Conference his case was referred to the President [illegible].

In the case of Rev. Mr. Gerhan, permit me to say that the affidavit printed in the communication was simply a document sent to the Conference, the validity of which we know nothing, but being placed on the table by the gentleman who visited the Conference for the purpose of reporting its doings, and probably copied by him without knowing its real nature. The case of Rev. Mr. Gerhan has not yet been investigated. By giving this a place in your widely circulated paper, you will oblige yours,

H. W. WEBBER,
Secretary of the Conference.

☞ The great question in very small circles now is—Who was the very little man who inhabited the big Anaconda case lately exhibited on Broadway? Was he an elf? Was he ever taken a prisoner? Who will investigate him?

☞ On Thursday evening, at the house of a friend, Mrs. Mary Andrews, wife of Stephen Pearl Andrews, died, after a lingering illness. Mrs. Andrews was, in earlier life, a member of Rev. John Newland's Church at the South. During her later years she, with her husband, has been interested in some of the more radical reforms of the day. [illegible] relations she was without reproach.

NEW-YORK CITY.

PUBLIC EDUCATION.

The Evening Schools—Their Close for the Season.

The evening schools have made a more decided progress in every respect during the past five months than ever before, and must now be fully recognized as among the necessary elements in our system of popular education. Some improvements, however, are needed. In future, but a single term should be held, and certificates should be given out only at its close. It would insure attendance throughout the term. A much more complete organization is demanded by them. None but first-rate teachers should, in any case, be appointed to situations. The few hours that are snatched from toil or rest by those who specially need their benefits should not be wasted under incompetent teachers. The very best grade only, and the most successful instructors, should be thought of. We finish, this morning, our notice of the winding up of the Evening Schools.

FIRST WARD.

Those in the First Ward closed Wednesday evening, a large company of visitors being present. Mr. L. W. Ahern and Miss Frances A. Comstock are the Principals here. The attendance of pupils has been large, but not quite so large as last term. The locality of these schools is on Greenwich-street, right back of Trinity Church—a dirty neighborhood, but a cleaner, more intelligent company you find nowhere in town. The whole thing is a marvel, and stranger and citizen are alike surprised at the sight of the young men and women—not boys and girls—here gathered. The singing, reading, ciphering and book-keeping were the best features of the examination.

FOURTH WARD.

Those of the Fourth Ward, held in No. 26, (James-street,) Miss Lynch and Mr. Lavelle, Principals, had a fine levee. The singing was admirable, and other exercises to match, the reading being specially excellent. The Girls' is one of the largest and most successful of evening schools.

FIFTH WARD.

The school in the Fifth Ward, which has done a deal of good this Winter, under the charge of Hugh Carlisle, Esq., closed with a fine display on Wednesday evening. It has been unusually successful the present term.

EIGHTH WARD.

The Colored School in Laurens-street, near Second, under the care of Mr. Ward and Miss Tompkins, was visited by the officers and many citizens of the Eighth Ward, and made a satisfactory appearance. The people of this Ward have no prejudices against this excellent institution—indeed it is rather a favorite of theirs—to their credit be it said. The large school in Clarke-street, under the charge of Mr. M. J. O'Donnell and Miss Van Zandt, had a fine attendance, and over 200 certificates were given out in both schools, which have been successfully managed in spite of some prophecies to the contrary.

NINTH WARD.

The Ninth Ward School held in old No. 3, Hudson-street, corner of Grove, had a very fine time at its closing session. Commissioner Lee, Mr. Bucklin and other school officers, and a number of visitors were present. The certificates were given out, examinations were held in arithmetic, book-keeping and reading. Declamation and singing enlivened the occasion. The attendance here has been less than at the former term, but the pupils generally have made fair progress, and maintained good order.

TENTH WARD.

The large and well-organized schools in the Tenth Ward, under the care of Commissioner Wm. Jones, had a capital time at the closing of the Girls' school on Tuesday evening, and of the Boys' on Wednesday evening. The girls are under the care of Miss A. A. Rutherford, and have done well. The boys, under the special charge of John Walsh, Esq., had some fine debates, speeches and singing. This school is among the very best, and has attained a higher grade than usual. A crowd of visitors were present.

THE ELEVENTH WARD.

The large Evening School for boys, held in No. 15, in Fifth street, Seneca Durand, Principal, with an attendance present of 481, closed its sessions on Wednesday night with interesting ceremonies. A large number of certificates were given out by Dr. Miller, and Commissioner White. The boys gave some admirable songs and speeches, which were received with great satisfaction. Master Stubbs gave a declamation, and another pupil gave a specimen of violin music of considerable excellence. The two most talented of the performers were Irish and German.

A beautiful arm-chair was presented, in a neat speech, to the Principal by the boys.

The Girls' School closed with music, after giving out certificates, and a speech by Mr. Sparrow. The number of girls present was 180. The advancement of the pupils has been very satisfactory, and the order was without reproach. Miss Frances J. Murray is the Principal in charge.

TWELFTH WARD.

The School at Carmansville had a very small attendance, and closed without any unusual exercises. Mr. Graff has charge as Principal.

That of Harlem (Jacob Warner, Principal) had an attendance of thirty-five, and made a fair exhibit of their progress.

FOURTEENTH WARD.

The Girls' School in Marion-street, under the care of Miss Bammon, in the Fourteenth Ward, and the Boys' School, held in No. 22, in Baxter-street, under the charge of Mr. John Boyce, received their certificates on Wednesday night, after appropriate addresses from H. P. West and others. The advancement in both has been fair.

FIFTEENTH WARD.

The school, of first-rate reputation, held in No. 35, in West Thirteenth-street, near the Sixth-avenue, under the care of Mr. Hunter and Miss Boyers, proved itself up to its rate in point of scholarship, order and thorough organization. The classes in drawing and book-keeping were admirable.

EIGHTEENTH WARD.

The large well-managed schools in the Eighteenth Ward, under the care of David B. Scott, Esq., and Miss Jane M. Gerachs, Principals, assembled in the Chapel Hall, on Wednesday night, and had their farewell exercises. A little more attention to these, on the part of the officers and citizens of this Ward, would secure a larger attendance, and give to scores whose thoughts it now escapes, yet who sorely need them, the benefits of the Evening Schools. This ends the list.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

A QUIET DAY.

Sunday was as quiet and peaceful as it was windy and cold. Scarcely anything of moment was done at any of the Police Courts. The Magistrate and his Clerk, the sergeant and his squad, had thus an opportunity to pass the time in that calm reflection befitting the day, save when interrupted by the insane ravings of some miserable drunkard who, from time to time, was dumped by a patrolman on the prisoners' bench.

BAD MONEY—BEWARE.

The City is "flooded" with counterfeit bank-notes, and almost every day during the past week some one engaged in putting them in circulation has been arrested by the Police. The greater part of these bills purport to be "fives" on the Bridgeport Bank of Connecticut. On Friday night two men, named Charles Storey and Jacob Schaffer, were arrested by Capt. Ackerman, of the Ninth Ward, charged with attempting to pass one of these counterfeits upon John Mooding, of No. 259 Sixth-avenue, in exchange for some articles of merchandise. The prisoners were committed by Justice Davidson, of the Second District Police Court.... On Saturday evening, information was given at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house that parties were traveling about the Ward engaged in passing counterfeit money. Two Policemen were detailed by Capt. McKee to hunt up the guilty parties, and they soon succeeded in arresting a man named William Blauvelt, and a girl aged 15 years, named Emma Louisa Johnson, who was in his company. Blauvelt, when arrested, attempted to get rid of a roll of counterfeit fives on the Bridgeport Bank. The prisoners were taken to the Station-house. Subsequently, on information given by the girl, a young man named Daniel Ackerman was arrested at his residence in Forty-first-street, charged with being an accomplice of Blauvelt. The prisoners were all committed for examination.... Patrick Corcoran and Catharine Corcoran were arrested on Saturday evening by the Fourteenth Ward Police, and brought before Justice Wood, who committed them for examination, on a charge of passing counterfeit fives on the Bridgeport Bank.

BAD POLICY.

A man named Lane, of No. 25 Laurens-street, was brought before Justice Davidson, the other day, charged with assaulting John Lebert, of No. 10 Watts-street. The accused was bailed by a colored gentleman of means. On Wednesday last, Lane was again arrested, charged with selling lottery policies to John S. and Daniel W. Hodges, of No. 114 Grand-street. Again, on Friday last he was arrested on charge of selling a policy ticket to John Lebert. Lane gave bail to appear for trial.

Miscellaneous.

A CASE OF CONSCIENCE.

A patent-lever gold watch, belonging to Mr. Mark Banks, of No. 178 Tenth-avenue, was stolen in July last from a place where it had been temporarily left. A reward of $25 was offered for its recovery, but without success. On Saturday last the stolen watch was returned to the owner, through the Post-Office, without note or comment. Verily, there is honor among thieves.

DANGEROUS EXERCISE.

Catharine Gaffa jumped to the pavement from a second-story window of house No. 260 Pearl-street, on Saturday evening. She was badly injured and was sent to the City Hospital.

A COLD BATH.

A man named Carsten Smith was fished out of th[e] [illegible] without the aid of [illegible] on Sunday morning. He said he fell overboard, and [illegible]

[illegible]

Three cases of dry goods were found in New-street [illegible]. They were taken to the Station-house.

[illegible]

[illegible] a German named Michael Weber, was killed Friday by falling from the first story into the cellar of the new building [illegible] Warren-street, in which he was employed. Coroner Connery held an inquest on the body at the City Hospital. A verdict in accordance with the facts was rendered. The deceased was 48 years of age. He lived in Avenue B, where he leaves a wife.

[illegible]

Mr. Charles Benks fell into an open vault at the corner of Fulton and Nassau streets on Thursday afternoon, and was seriously injured. He was sent to his home, corner of First-avenue and Nineteenth-street.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—Monday.

United States District Court.—Nos. 5, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14, 16 to 19.

Supreme Court—Special Term.—Nos. 32, 33, 216, 19, 39, 67, 249, 25, 97, 128, 129, 232. Circuit—Nos. 22, 294, 100, 255, 229, 87, 1244½, 150, 344, 4, 346, 357, 349, 350, 246.

Superior Court.—Nos. 937, 481, 946, 947, 949, 951, 955, 959, 960 to 964, 966, 968, 977, 648, 687, 984, 986, 990 to 993, 997 to 1000, 901, 610, 787, 1001 to 1008, 1007, 1008, 178, 161, 164, 168, 452, 787, 800, 264, 790, 676, 299, 651, 640.

LONG ISLAND.

☞ On Tuesday evening last, the members of the Brooklyn City Cadets assembled at their Armory, and presented their worthy Captain (R. G. Edmonds,) with a very handsome sword, sash and epaulettes. The presentation address was made by Charles N. Perr, and Capt. Edmonds happily responded. After the presentation, the Company marched to Dobbin's Hotel, in Poplar-street, and partook of a fine supper with their Captain, accompanied by several guests.

Burglary.

On Thursday night, house No. 579 Hudson-avenue, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars, who stole $300 in gold, and a quantity of jewelry and silver ware. No arrest.

Military.

Wm. E. Brewster has been elected Colonel of the 72d Regiment, (Kings County,) and Dr. Frederick Morris, Lieutenant-Colonel.

Letter from Capt. Nye concerning the Pacific.

The following letter from Captain Nye, formerly of the steamship *Pacific*, will be read with interest:

To the Editor of the Courier and Enquirer:

As there seems to be a general impression, that the steamship *Pacific* was not in good order when I left her, and I often meet inquiries on the subject, I beg leave to state through your columns, that said ship was thoroughly overhauled last Spring, both in hull and engines, and fitted with new wheels. Shortly before I resigned the command, that clever and indefatigable engineer, Horatio Allen, made an ingenious application of a new cut off to the engines, which materially increased the security of their working, and added to the speed of the ship. I considered her in as good if not better condition for the Winter work, than ever before. My further remarks are not intended to apply to the *present* state of the *Pacific*, whatever it may be, or to detract from the merits of my successor; they have been delayed till the appointment of Capt. Oliver Eldridge, to the command of the *Atlantic*, was made public. A report has been widely circulated, by parties interested, that I resigned the command of the *Pacific*, *because* I had not the offer of the new ship. I will give a statement of *facts* showing its utter falsity. And here, let me say, that though my decision was made and expressed far in advance of the appointment to that ship, I should, most assuredly, never have held an inferior command, which, under the circumstances, I should have considered, *peculiarly* degrading.

In October, 1854, Capt. Oliver Eldridge was a passenger with me from Liverpool to New-York; during the passage I observed to him, that but for the loss of the *Arctic*, I would take my family with me in November, and (if he could get the command) I would resign the ship to him in Liverpool, but in consequence of that misfortune I could not think of deserting the Company at present. On arriving at New-York, by my advice, he applied to Mr. Collins', agent of the line, (and the proper medium of communication with the Directors,) for the *Pacific* when I should resign. In conversation with Mr. Collins, he expressed to me his entire approbation of Capt. O. Eldridge as my successor. In the Spring following, Capt. Eldridge sailed for London and the Crimea. During the Summer he communicated with me on the subject, and I stated to him my intention to resign in November, also naming certain conditions regarding the disposal of a part of my stock, to which he acceded, saying he would be in Liverpool to return with me in November, on my intended last voyage, not doubting, from what had passed between him, Mr. Collins and myself, that he would receive the appointment. Immediately on my arrival at New-York, in August, I notified Mr. Collins of my intention to resign, after making two voyages more. On my return in October, I learned, to my great surprise, that Capt. Asa Eldridge had been appointed to the *Pacific*, waiving the condition originally imposed on the commanders of these ships, of taking a certain amount of the stock—thus depriving me of the advantage I should have derived from the appointment I had every reason to suppose would be made. Having ascertained from Mr. Collins that this appointment had been made by the Messrs. Brown, not only without his approval, but contrary to his wishes, I called at their office, and learned they were absent in the country. I afterwards forwarded a request to them that, as there would soon be a vacancy in the *Atlantic*, they would reconsider their action in this matter and give her to Captain Asa Eldridge, and the *Pacific* to his brother. This was not noticed, and on my return in November, finding no change in the appointment, I resigned the ship.

The successful results of six and a half years' unremitting exertions in the service of the company, are well known to the public. They might have entitled me to some consideration from the directors, as their giving the *Atlantic* to Capt. O. Eldridge, proves their approbation of the *man*. I will now state some of the consequences of their not giving him the *Pacific*. He was detained in the Crimea till January, and I should have remained in the ship two voyages more. Having made a passage with me, he was known and particularly acceptable to the officers, who would all have retained their situations with him. On the contrary, most of them left with me; as an instance, the Chief Engineer,—who assisted in the construction of the engines, entered the ship on her first voyage as a subordinate, worked his way up, and performed his duties as chief for the last two years to my entire satisfaction,—could not be prevailed upon to remain. The man who filled his place, however competent he may have been, was totally unacquainted with the ship and engines, and it was his first voyage as Chief Engineer. Not to enlarge, the organization I had completed was broken. With all due deference to the Messrs. Brown, would it not have been better if they had allowed some weight to the opinion of E. K. Collins, a man who has the commercial *experience* which they lack, and whose judgment and success entitle him to the confidence of the community. He was building ships, comparing and combining models, planning and executing the great enterprise which bears *his* name, while they were engaged in the drygoods and banking business. It was stated by Brown, Shipley & Co., in their great but unsuccessful contest with the shipping merchants of Liverpool, in the Winter of 1853 and 1854, that these were their own ships and they would do what they pleased with them. This may appear plausible, and might be true, were there not other parties who have a deep interest in their success. The large amount appropriated from Government, gives every American citizen an indirect claim to their judicious management. Importers, underwriters, travelers, and their friends, the wives and children of the crew (too often overlooked in our estimate of suffering from the loss of a ship) have a deep stake. Every reverse in this line materially affects our whole ocean steam marine, and lessens the confidence in American ships, as I have daily evidence, and is a deep blow to our national pride. It is apparent, from the fearful responsibility which rests on the managers of this line, that they should be men of judgment, experience and unprejudiced minds.

Yours, respectfully,

New-York, March 6, 1856. E. NYE.

Other Missing Vessels.

The *Courier and Enquirer* had on Saturday a complete list of vessels now due at this port from Europe. Of these sixty vessels—

Two have been at sea from 35 to 40 days.
Thirteen have been at sea from 40 to 50 days.
Twenty have been at sea from 50 to 60 days.
Fourteen have been at sea from 60 to 70 days.
Four have been at sea from 70 to 80 days.
Four have been at sea from 80 to 90 days.
One has been at sea from 90 to 100 days.
Two have been at sea over 100 days.

The following list gives the names of the vessels and their masters, with the port of departure and the date of sailing:

SHIPS.

Pacific, (steamer,) Eldridge, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Ebling, Ulrich, Liverpool, Jan. 13.
Fearless, Milton, Cardiff, Jan. 9.
Gothe, Jane, Newcastle, Jan. 11.
Germania, Wood, Havre, Jan. 2.
Guy Mannering, Dollard, Liverpool, Jan. 27.
Harpswell, Stover, Messina, Nov. 21, (put into Fayal Dec. 19.)
John Rosamel, Morrison, Bordeaux, Nov. 28, (put into Cadiz Jan. 20.)
John Rutledge, Kelly, Liverpool, Jan. 16.
Johanna, Emilie, Bordeaux, Jan. 17.
J. H. Ryerson, Latham, Havre, Jan. 22.
John Hermann, Bernhorst, Hull, Jan. 25.
Louisa, Touberg, Newcastle, Jan. 24.
Cornelius Grinnell, Fletcher, London, Jan. 21.
Ashburton, English, Liverpool, Jan. 9.
Anna, from Helvoet, Jan. 16.
Ayrsi, Kruger, Shields, Dec. 25.
Avoca, Shields, Sunderland, Dec. 23.
Alliance, Cole, Newcastle, Jan. 8.
Poland, from Marseilles, Jan. 1.
[illegible], Liverpool, Jan. 14.
Constitution, Austin, Liverpool, Jan. 12.
[illegible]
Constantine, Macomber, Liverpool, Jan. 17.
Calhoun, Truman, Liverpool, Jan. 25.
Chimera, Chase, Liverpool, Jan. 23.
Escort, Lynch, Liverpool, Jan. 8.
[illegible]
Memphis, Davis, Havre, Jan. 4.
Marion, Gibson, Palermo, Dec. 12.
[illegible]
Medallion, Theobold, Gibraltar, Jan. 17.
[illegible]
New-Hampshire, Sheldon, Glasgow, Jan. 9.
Neptune, Bjones, Shields, Jan. 15.
Northumberland, Spencer, London, off the Start, Jan. 3.
Norma, Schutt, Sunderland, Jan. 24.
Ocean, [illegible], Deal, Jan. 23.
Pioneer, Montgomery, Liverpool, Jan. 20.
Robert Center, Arnold, Antwerp, Jan. 2.
Rachel Lattimer, Liddle, Sunderland, Jan. 13.
Richard Cobden, Bordeaux, Jan. 13.
Robert [illegible], Cadiz, Jan. 21.
Sortile, Cole, Flushing, Jan. 1.
Splendid, Hughes, Flushing, Dec. 5. [Since arrived at Bermuda.]
Teazer, Buckman, Queenstown, Jan. 7.
Victoria, Champion, London, Deal, Dec. 31.
Wild Pigeon, Hanson, Portsmouth, Jan. 27.
Webonia, Doty, Antwerp, Jan. 27.

BARKS.

Ann, Patterson, Marseilles, Jan. 27.
Acadia, Day, Palermo, Jan. 15.
Emblem, Davis, Palermo, Jan. 16.
Georgia, Magune, Palermo, Dec. 15.
Laura, Watson, Palermo, Jan. 6.
Union, Horstmann, Bremen, Jan. 22.

BRIGS.

Anna D. Torrey, Morse, Messina, Dec. 24.
Antelope, Noonan, Malaga, Dec. 24. Touched at St. Thomas Feb. 10.
Albert Adams, Willis, Cette, Jan. 22.
Ignatia, Palermo, Jan. 17.
St. Adam Gallenbery, Palermo, Dec. 12.

A Letter from Francis P. Blair, Jr., of St. Louis, on the Republican Movement.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

I have observed in several of the city papers, a notice of my appointment upon a Committee by the Republicans, at their recent Convention at Pittsburg. I have no information of such an appointment but this announcement, and the comment with which it is accompanied makes it necessary for me to say that no person has authority to assign me any position different from that which I have always occupied. I am and ever have been a Democrat of the Jackson and Benton school, and I do not intend to abandon that faith, or surrender that proud title.

Although I have been frank and open in the expression of my sentiments, I cannot flatter myself that they have possessed sufficient importance to make them generally known even in the community in which I live. Since, therefore, the papers of the city have seen proper to make my position the subject of comment, I hope I shall be pardoned for putting the matter in such form as will leave no room for doubt or misrepresentation.

I am well aware that the servile tools of the present administration, have sought to proscribe every Democrat who opposes its dogmas upon the question of Slavery in the Territories, and on the Kansas act. I know, too, that by the same test Mr. Jefferson and the illustrious statesmen of every age of the Republic, would be excluded from the party which they founded and made triumphant. The success which has attended the administration in this effort, serves to illustrate the servility of those who have so readily adopted its dogmas, and will teach a lesson of caution to the honest Democracy when they shall again be tempted to place renegades and demagogues in power. But the platforms tinkered up by Mr. Pierce, Mr. Douglas and Mr. Cushing will never supersede the principles inculcated by Mr. Jefferson, nor will these worthies be likely to take his place in the hearts of the Democracy.

I have no hesitation in avowing that I was opposed to the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and that I am in favor of its restoration. I maintained this position when a candidate before the people of this county for the Legislature, and whilst a member of that body I held the same ground. It is due alike to the honor and interests of both of the great sections of the country. The Compromise was in the nature of a bargain or compact between the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States, and it concerns the honor of both that it should be held sacred. It was made at the instance of the South, by the earnest labors of her greatest and best men. The South has received and long enjoyed the portion set over to her by this solemn agreement, and it concerns her honor most nearly that it should be performed in letter and spirit. The violation of the Compromise by Southern votes, is a stain upon the honor of the South, which can only be removed by its full and complete restoration.

I hold, moreover, that the Compromise was just and fair at the time it was made. It was the appropriate, equitable and honorable mode of adjusting the dispute which at that time arose in reference to the division of the Territory. The Territory belonged to the nation, but by reason of a supposed or real incompatibility in the institutions of the two great sections of the nation, it could not be enjoyed by the slaveholding and non-slaveholding States in common. The Territory was therefore divided between them. This was what the plain common sense and common honesty of the case required. The South said to the North, in the language of the Patriarch: "Let there be no strife, I pray thee, between thee and me, and between thy herdmen and my herdmen—*for we are brethren.* Is not the whole land before thee? Separate thyself, I pray thee, from me. If thou wilt take the left hand, then I will go to the right, or if thou depart to the right hand, then I will go the left." In this spirit the Territory was apportioned, and the South was more than satisfied. It was a triumph for her, and it was the glory of the great Southern statesmen, Lowndes, Pinkney, Clay, and others, by whom it was accomplished. It was something of which these truly great men might well be proud; for whilst the division of the Territory between the North and South was fair and honorable in itself, it also quieted the strife then raging wildly, and threatening disaster to the country.

The rule of common sense and common honesty, which would dictate an equal division of property owned by two individuals, but which they could not jointly occupy in peace and harmony, applies with still greater force, under the same circumstances, to nations and communities. It is the path of wisdom and safety in things both great and small. It is plain and obvious in the ordinary affairs of life. It is the most consummate wisdom and the loftiest statesmanship when applied to the affairs of nations. Those who disregard it in their daily walks are looked upon as knaves and simpletons, and those who violate it in affairs of State are as much worse as the mischief, which it surely entails, is the more widely extended.

Not only has the honor of the South been tarnished by this departure on the part of our representatives from every principle of fair dealing, but in my judgment it is a heavy blow to the best interests of the southern people. The cessation of Slavery agitation and the goodwill and friendship of our neighbors in the Free States, are essential to the security of Slave property and our own repose. This fatal act has aroused the wildest excitement, converted our staunchest friends into bitter enemies, and given existence to a Party which, unless appeased by the restoration of the Compromise, will present a front of opposition to every plan for strengthening the Southern frontier by the extension of its boundaries or the acquisition of adjacent islands.

What is there to admire in the principle of squatter sovereignty which has been substituted for the broken compact? A brief experience has taught us, what men of sense predicted would be the case, that the doctrine of squatter sovereignty, is the doctrine of turbulence, bloodshed and civil war. Two hungry tiger cats would be as likely to discuss a dead carcass in peace and amity, as the extreme and ultra men, who have been invited to contend upon the plains of Kansas, for mastery in the establishment of its Government, to limit their strife to peaceful arguments and the ballot. The bill was an invitation to a contest. It threw open the Territory to two hostile parties, and invited both to come in and struggle for the establishment of their own favorite systems. The first to answer this invitation, as a matter of course, were those of both parties most thoroughly devoted to their own peculiar views, and the result was that at the first election the friends and the foes of Slavery found themselves confronted; each party deeply exasperated against the other, not only by recent events, but by the rooted prejudices of their whole lives. What could be expected from such a collision? And what is to be thought of the legislation which has wantonly and without cause invited and provoked a contest of this description between the friends and foes of Slavery in Kansas?—a contest in which the combatants have the sympathy of their respective sections, and in which every blow that is struck vibrates from one end of the country to the other. It would be a mild term to call such legislation folly. It is in the highest degree criminal, and its authors deserve the infamy which attaches to those who wantonly cause enmity between brethren, and put at hazard the peace of a country.

If the principle of Squatter Sovereignty is to prevail, and Congress is to abdicate its powers in favor of the few who shall be first in the race to reach the Territories, or leave their fate to be determined by such contests as we now witness in Kansas, what is to prevent the North from demanding the application of the principle to the District of Columbia, where the institution of Slavery exists under the laws of Maryland, and not by the will of the people in the District? Will the South thank the originators and inventors of this pernicious doctrine when it shall be applied to plague them at the very seat of Government? Will the valorous fire-eaters of Virginia and Maryland, who now look with such calm indifference upon the trouble and injury which this bill has inflicted upon Missouri, remain unmoved when the hideous phantom of Squatter Sovereignty raises its head in the District of Columbia, menacing their own borders? When

"This even-handed justice
Commends the ingredients of our poisoned chalice
To our own lips,"

we shall find it mingled with the bitterness of death.

It is true, beyond all doubt or denial, that the very men to whose influence and exertions the passage of the Nebraska bill is due, have already practically repudiated it and trampled it under foot. The same House of Representatives which enacted the law, received Mr. Whitfield as a delegate from the Territory, who was elected by an invading mob, who not only voted in violation of the law, but who prevented, by violence, the actual residents, who were entitled to vote, from exercising their franchise. Mr. Atchison, [illegible] who really originated the [illegible], invaded the Territory in person, and by brutal violence trampled upon the [illegible] under it. His accomplices in the scheme to pass the bill, have been his accomplices in the violation of it, and have become his apologists, from one end of the country to the other. And the President, who [illegible] the repeal of the Compromise, forfeited his solemn pledge given to the country to discountenance the agitation of the Slavery question, has witnessed for more than a year repeated violations, by Atchison and others, of the law which he had sworn to see executed, and has not raised a finger nor opened his mouth to prevent it. But, on the contrary, he witnessed the invasion of the Territory and the usurpation of its government, and remained unmoved until a code of laws was enacted by the usurpers which disfranchised all who differed with them in opinion. And then, and not until then, the President interfered to confirm the usurpation, by maintaining the laws which take the right of suffrage from all who favor the formation of a free State—thus openly and officially stultifying himself, and frustrating the principle which he pretends to adore. What honest man would take Mr. Pierce's place, if compelled to take Mr. Pierce's character along with it?

The difference between Atchison and his accomplices, is the difference between the bold brigand and the skulking assassin. He boldly avowed his object, and boasted of the violence he used in its accomplishment—they concealed their object and deny that any violence was used. The following extracts from a speech delivered by Mr. Atchison, on the 4th day of February, 1856, at Platte City, will show that he at least is free from the sin of insincerity, and that he scorns the mean artifices and falsehoods resorted to by his accomplices. He says, speaking of the proposition to organize the Territory:

"But meetings were held, resolutions were passed, declaring it was your wish to open that territory, and I, being a true Democrat, promised to go for it on one condition, and that was, the Missouri Compromise, so-called—the Missouri restriction properly called—be repealed. I addressed the people here in this Court House; at Parkville, at Westport, in fact all over the State, and told them that if the Compromise was repealed, I would go for a bill to organize the Territory, and in a speech at Independence, that unless that restriction is repealed, I would see them d——d before I would go for it. That was the English of it."

Speaking of the first election under the law of squatter sovereignty, he says:

"When the *first* election came off, I told you to *go* and vote. You did so and beat them. We—our party in Kansas—nominated Gen. Whitfield. They—the abolitionists—nominated *Flenniken*; not *Flanagan*, for *Flanagan* was a good, honest man, but *Flenniken*. Well, the next day after the election that same *Flenniken*, with 300 of his voters, left the Territory, and have never returned—no, *never returned*."

Mr. Atchison might have added that Brown, of Leavenworth, and some others, have also left the Territory, *and have never returned and never will return*. The hand of violence has dismissed them to that land "from whose bourne no traveler returns."

But Mr. Atchison proceeds thus:

"Well, what next? Why an election for members of the legislature to organize the Territory must be held. What did I advise you to do then? Why, meet them on their own ground and beat them at their own game again; and cold and inclement as the weather was, I went over with a company of men. My object in going was not to vote. I had no right to vote, unless I had disfranchised myself in Missouri. I was not within two miles of a voting place. My object in going was not to vote, but to settle a difficulty between two of our candidates; and the Abolitionists of the North said, *and published it abroad, that Atchison was there with bowie knife and revolver; and by G—d 'twas true. I never did go into that Territory—I never intend to go into that Territory without being prepared for all such kind of cattle.* Well, we beat them, and Gov. Reeder gave certificates to a majority of all the members of both Houses."

Reprehensible as this language and conduct may be thought, there is still one virtue about the bold "Border Ruffian," that elevates him immeasurably above the "Doughface."

It is well known that the flagitious act by which the Compromise was repealed, was dictated by a squad of nullifiers, (Atchison, Mason, Hunter & Co.,) to the doughface Presidential aspirants from the North—that when Atchison, as he himself boasted, gave "Douglas twenty-four hours to bring in the bill," and the other doughfaces had been won to the scheme by similar persuasives, operating upon their anxiety for Presidential honors, of which being unworthy, they could only hope to gain by truckling and subserviency, the adhesion of these men thus gained was used upon the Southern members of Congress to obtain their assent to the overthrow of the Compromise. It is believed that a majority of the Southern men were opposed to the measure, and were coerced into it by the fear that they would not be sustained if they refused an advantage offered to them by the North. Thus the treachery of Northern men to their own constituents was made to work upon the honorable scruples of the Southern men, in order to accomplish an act which no respectable portion of any section desired should be done.

It is well, therefore, for the Northern people to recollect that if they have cause of complaint in the violation of the Compromise, their own representatives have been chiefly to blame, and that they themselves have given prominence and importance to the doughfaces, to the exclusion of better men, and thus enabled them to influence even the action of Southern men.

Mr. Douglas especially has taken the trouble on several occasions within the last two years to visit the State of Missouri, to give aid and comfort to the "nullifiers and rottens"—the "shinplaster Democracy" who have been warring on old Bullion here since the advent of Tyler. They deserve to be betrayed who harbored and cherished this restless intriguer, whilst he was assailing the most illustrious of our Democrats. The North should begin by disposing of her doughfaces. It will add very much to her respectability and insure a more honorable and courteous treatment, to be represented by respectable men; and none will look with greater satisfaction to see the doughfaces swallowed up in the storm they have raised, than the people of the South.

To Western men, whose false-hearted representatives contributed to the abrogation of the Compromise, I would commend the following extract from a letter recently published in the *National Intelligencer*, and by that paper said to have been written by "A Veteran Whig Politician, who lives on the sunset side of the Father of Waters." They will recognize it by its style and sentiment, as well as the designation of the *Intelligencer*, to have been written by Edward Bates. He says:

"I have never been able to comprehend how it happens that the negro question could become the all-absorbing question of the country, and especially how Southern men of sense and talent and high hopes could engage in such a dangerous controversy, or allow it to exist. *They put up all the stake that is played for, and may lose, but cannot possibly win.* But this is a long subject, not to be handled now.

"I have sometimes been so uncharitable as to suspect that the sensitive negro question, the agitation of which had been quieted by the compromise legislation of 1850, condemned by the platforms of both parties in 1852, and denounced by the respectable press all over the nation, *was thrust upon the first Congress under Mr. Pierce for the purpose of smothering what was indubitably the great question of that day, and escaping the supposed peril of deciding upon the really great and necessary proposition of a national railroad from the Mississippi Valley to the Pacific Ocean.* Whether or not it was designed for that end it has certainly produced the effect."

This letter has been already drawn out to too great a length. I shall close with the remark that I expect to act in political matters with those whose sentiments coincide with my own—without surrendering the principles or the name of a Democrat.

FRANK P. BLAIR, Jr.

St. Louis, March 1, 1856.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets.... *Carefully reported for N. Y. Daily Times.*

Saturday, March 8—6 P. M.

Ashes—Are unchanged. Stock in the Inspection Warehouse, to-day, 77 bbls. Pearls, and 510 bbls. Pots—together, 587 bbls.

Coffee—The market is generally quiet, a reduced supply and slight disagreement about prices checking transactions.

Cotton—The disposition to sell is increasing, to the detriment of prices, in the absence of a corresponding demand. A light business was reported to-day, at about 10⅝c. for middling Uplands, 10⅞@10⅞c. for do. Gulfs, and proportionate rates for other qualities, ℔ lb.

Earthenware—The demand from country dealers is still ahead of the receipts, and with diminishing supplies prices are on the advance.

Flour and Meal—State and Western brands of Flour are rather less sought after, but are not essentially lower; sales having transpired since our last of about 6,000 bbls., mainly at prices within the annexed range:

Ordinary State	$7 00	@	7 06¼
Straight State	7 06¼	@	7 18¾
Favorite and Extra State	7 18¾	@	7 50
Mixed Western	7 00	@	7 12½
Common to Good Indiana and Mich.	7 12½	@	7 25
Fancy Michigan	7 25	@	7 37½
Common to Good Ohio	7 00	@	7 25
Fancy Ohio	7 25	@	7 50
Extra Ohio	7 50	@	9 75
Extra Indiana and Michigan	7 25	@	9 50
Fancy Genesee	7 75	@	8 00
Extra Genesee	8 50	@	10 75

Canadian is unaltered; sales having been made of 1,000 bbls. of Superfine to best Extra at $7 25@$9 50 ℔ bbl. Southern remains plenty and heavy. The sales since our last amount to 1,000 bbls. Inferior Mixed to Extra at $7 75@$10 25 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is brisker and firmer, at $4@$6 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal appears in limited demand, at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 87½ for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is inactive and depressed, at $1 25@$1 75, ℔ 100 lbs.

Grain—Wheat is doing better, the sales since our last comprising about 9,300 bushels, including Canadian White (ordinary to choice,) at $1 90@$2 [illegible], and Southern Red at $1 70 ℔ bushel. The available stock is estimated at only about 250,000 bushels of all descriptions, and as it is mostly in store, owners are not anxious to sell, unless they get asking prices. Rye favors factors, being less freely offered and in improved request. The sales since our last reach nearly 4,000 bushels, part at $1 11½ from the railroad depot, and $1 14 from store, ℔ bushel. Barley is rare and needed. Some Canadian has been purchased for future delivery at $1 35 ℔ bushel. Oats are quiet and languid at previous quotations. Corn is in fair demand at pretty firm prices, with sales [illegible]

[illegible]

Hay—[illegible] bales [illegible] at [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

Hops—Sell slowly at [illegible] ℔ lb. The supply is a fair one for the season.

Iron—Remains generally quiet at old figures.

Laths—Continue scarce and quiet.

Lead—The demand is not so brisk, but owners are firm, and prices are sustained.

Lime—Is rare and nominal.

Molasses—Sales of [illegible] bbls. New-Orleans were reported at [illegible]c. ℔ gall.

Naval Stores—Tar and Turpentine are unaltered. Rosin is in rather better request, but at low, unimproved prices.

Oils—Exhibit no particularly new feature.

Provisions—Pork is quiet and languid, with sales since our last of about 800 bbls., in lots, at $15 75@$15 87½ for Mess, and $14@$14 12½ for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are selling at 7½c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Cut Meats rule about the same, bringing, in lots, 8¾c.@9½c. for Hams, and 7½c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is dull and heavy at 9c.@10½c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is unchanged, the sales including 270 bbls. and tcs. Good to strictly Prime, at 10⅜c.@10½c., mostly within the range, and some kegs at 11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant and in moderate request, at steady prices. The sales since our last consist of 250 bbls. at $8 [illegible]@$9 for Country Prime, $9 [illegible]@$11 for do. Mess, and $11@$12 50 for repacked do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $18@$20 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in light supply and demand, with sales, in lots, at prices ranging from $13@$16 50 ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately, at 16c.@21c. for Ohio; 20c.@23c. for Common to very good State; and 24c.@28c. for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10½c. ℔ lb.

Rice—Has not varied essentially.

Salt—Is arriving and selling slowly at old quotations.

Saltpetre—Is down to 9c.@10c. for Crude in bond; 11c.@11½c. for do. free; and 8c.@15c. for refined, ℔ lb.; but it is in very limited demand.

Soap—There have been 500 boxes Castile taken at 11c.@11½c. ℔ lb.

Spices—Attract a little more attention at steady rates.

Sugars—Are much more freely offered, and as the demand is only a moderate one, prices favor purchasers. The sales since our last include about 900 hhds. Cuba, &c., mostly at from 7c.@8½c. ℔ lb.

Tallow—Prime is worth 10¾c.@10⅞c. ℔ lb. The inquiry is fair at these figures.

Teas—Continue in lively request at buoyant prices.

Tin—Is held with more firmness, but the sales are restricted.

Whisky—Some 400 bbls. Ohio and Prison have been disposed of at 29½c.@30c. per gallon—the latter being the lowest asking rate at the close.

Freights—The engagements, to-day, were not very extensive, yet rates were pretty well sustained, and some ship-owners were looking for an advance on previous figures—the available accommodation being inadequate to the requirements of the regular trade. The latest charters have been, a Bremen ship, a British bark, and an American ship to Hamburg, Rye, 15d. [illegible]; a bark to [illegible] and back, [illegible] to Bahia, $2 ℔ bbl., or [illegible] to Rio, 90 13½; a brig, 150 tons, to Fajardo, P. R., and back, and a schooner, same tonnage, to Aguadilla, P. R., and back, $1,[illegible] each; a bark, 250 tons, to Havana, $1,000 out; a brig from Charleston to Martinique, and a brig from Jacksonville to Point Petre, Guad., Lumber, on private terms.

Spirit of the Trade Circulars.

[illegible] HIDES AND LEATHER [illegible]

New-York, Saturday, March 8, 1856.

Hides—The arrivals being light, and a fair demand, the week closes with a very light stock, consisting mostly of Orinocos in store, which are held above the views of the trade. With [illegible] limited receipts and the poor supply in the [illegible] markets, we cannot anticipate any decline, [illegible]

[illegible]

Sales are 4,100 dry Rio Grande, [illegible] lbs., at [illegible] 6 months, usual selection; [illegible]

[illegible]

Hair—Is in meagre supply, but held firmly by importers. I have no sales to notice. I quote: Rio Grande, mixed, ℔ lb. 25c.@26½c.; Buenos Ayres, 26½c.@27c.

Leather—With light receipts and a moderate demand the stock on hand continues very meagre, and the market is entirely bare of some descriptions. Prices are firm for all kinds, but more particularly for Orinoco middle weights and light weights, which a year ago were quite neglected, are now in good demand at full rates. Oak is very scarce and in active demand, at rather better prices than were current last week. Leather in the rough is in very meagre supply, and prices have advanced.

Receipts	36,700	7,700
Sales	37,600	[illegible]
Stock	39,200	[illegible]

I quote: Oak Slaughter and salted, Good Light, 30c.@32c.; Oak Slaughter, Good Middle, [illegible]; Oak Slaughter, Good Heavy, 28c.@31c.; Oak Slaughter, Spanish, Good All Weights, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Buenos Ayres, &c., Good Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Light, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., Good Middle, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, Good Heavy, [illegible]; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Damaged, all weights, 15c.@16c.; Hemlock, Orinoco, &c., & B. A. Poor, all weights, 11c.@14c.; Hemlock, Slaughter, in rough, 27½c.@30½c., on six months' credit.

ENVELOPES.

ENVELOPES.—CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st. The newest styles of ENVELOPES and WRITING PAPERS, in every variety and in the largest quantities, manufactured by the subscribers, and furnished to dealers and jobbers at the lowest wholesale rates.

Especial attention is invited to [illegible] heavy [illegible] Envelopes and Congress Writing Papers. The capacity of our Factory is now so extended as to enable us to meet the largest demand for our goods.

CHAS. H. LYON & BROTHER, No. 25 Beekman-st.

ENVELOPE AND PAPER WAREHOUSE.—We are now prepared to furnish the trade with envelopes of all grades, styles, sizes and qualities, at the lowest prices, the cost of [illegible] a large variety of [illegible] JONES, [illegible] William-st., N. Y.

COAL.

BRECKENRIDGE COAL.—A small supply of this celebrated coal is now being received, and will be sold at [illegible] ton, delivered, or [illegible] Orders left at No. 7 Wall-st. [illegible] the yard, corner of [illegible] E. L. SNOW, Coal dealer.

COAL.—A quantity of best Peach Orchard [illegible] by HENRY ROBINSON, [illegible] Front-st., and 14th-st., near Avenue B.

T[illegible] SUPPORTERS [illegible] MAN & CO., [illegible]

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, MARCH 10, 1856.

The NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to [illegible] for One Shilling a week. Single [illegible] Two Cents. Mail Subscribers Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every Evening (Sundays excepted.) One edition will be [illegible] and the other at [illegible] o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at Three Dollars a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at [illegible] per year [illegible] single Copies. Twenty-Five [illegible] to one address.

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] Mail Steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible]

[illegible] invariably in Advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

The new Charter for this City, was on Saturday reported to the State Senate from the Special Committee. No action was recommended. The bill to preserve the purity of elections in this City was read a third time, and lost by one vote. The Broadway Railroad was again brought to the attention of the Assembly, a bill being introduced to confirm the proceedings of the Common Council, relative to the matter. A motion to lay the bill on the table was lost, and it was finally referred to the Railroad Committee.

The News from Europe.

By the arrival of the *Africa*, from Liverpool on the morning of the 23d ult., we have three days later European news. The Paris Conferences, upon which public attention is altogether centred, were to open formally on the 25th of February, and the fact had been officially announced. Peace prospects, according to outward appearances, continued to look bright, and, if we are to believe the report that Russia has consented to the dismantling of Nicolaieff, for the truth of which the Paris correspondent of the London *Times* vouches—the war may already be considered at an end. There are, nevertheless, many who still maintain, and with some show of reason, that the Czar is insincere in his professions, and that the pending negotiations have only been brought about in order to gain time. Within a couple of weeks, perhaps, we shall know how far these assertions are well-founded, but, in the meantime, it is idle to speculate on the probable result of the approaching Conferences. One fact alone seems to be established, viz.: that it rests with Russia to say whether there shall be Peace or War.

While the present state of suspense exists, it is not surprising that the reproduction of one of the *Débats'* anti-Russian articles by the *Moniteur* should have created a great sensation in Paris. The article in question, written in reply to some Pro-Russian arguments in the *Debats*, maintains that a perfect unity exists between France and England as to the terms upon which alone Peace is proffered to Russia, and asserts specifically that the annihilation of Nicolaieff will be positively demanded by the Allies, as sine qua non. From the appearance of this article in the *Moniteur* it was, of course, at once believed that the opinions it expressed had received the Imperial sanction, and though it was subsequently rumored that the *Moniteur* had committed a blunder in the reproduction, this was not generally credited. We have published elsewhere both the article from the *Débats* and that from the *Moniteur*; and they will attract attention as indicating that the destruction of Nicolaieff, upon which France and England are now said to be united, will be the principal debatable ground in the approaching conferences. If Russia, for the sake of Peace, should submit to a condition so obviously humiliating, no other conclusion can be arrived at than that she is utterly prostrated by the war.

We find in the London journals no allusion to the pending difficulties between Great Britain and the United States. When next they undertake to discuss the question, they will in all probability have received the enlistment correspondence recently submitted to Congress, and from it they will learn a few facts of which they have hitherto been profoundly ignorant.

Among the miscellaneous news from England is the announcement that the last British loan has been accepted by Baron ROTHSCHILD at the minimum price fixed by the Government, viz.: for every £100 in money to receive £111 [illegible] consolidated annuities, which is taking the money price of Consols at 90. The London Money market continues stringent, but the Funds advanced ⅛ per cent. notwithstanding, and closed at 91 per cent. The Liverpool grain market is [illegible] firmer, and Cotton a little [illegible] with a fair demand from the trade.

Another Stupendous Commercial Fraud in England.

Another case of gigantic fraud has come to light in England, which for the boldness, ingenuity and coolness with which it was conceived and executed, surpasses aught that has [illegible] recorded in the annals of commercial [illegible]. About a week before the departure of the last Liverpool steamer, a gentleman was found one morning on Hampstead Heath, lying dead, upon a way-side knoll, with a silver cup, and a bottle of oil of bitter almonds beside him. It proved to be a Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, a member of the British Legislature for the borough of Sligo in Ireland, and Chairman of the London and County Bank, the Swedish Railway, and director of various other undertakings of considerable magnitude, both in England and abroad. This unfortunate termination to a career illustrated with considerable commercial and political success, appeared to have excited, on the first generous impulse, universal sympathy and regret. From being an Irish [illegible] without fortune, he had carved his way by untiring energy and labor to a high position, and [illegible] in the breadth and boldness of his [illegible] second to no other of the many daring designers who have figured in the annals of monetary [illegible]. At one time he is said to have realized a fortune of a million of dollars, though we are inclined to question this fact; but [illegible] by his success and that passion [illegible] [illegible]

Mr. SADLEIR'S connection with a large banking house in the South of Ireland, which was almost exclusively under the influence and direction of members of his family, enabled him, it would appear, to procure the large securities required for the agencies under the Courts of Chancery on the other side, and he became receiver of the Portarlington, Kingston, and, indeed, most of the large incumbered estates in Ireland. As agents under the Courts are not required to account for rents received, except at stated periods, and it is possible easily to protract these periods by legal trick, large sums of money were placed in Mr. SADLEIR'S hands, with which he commenced his career of speculation. During the first years of his entering on this field, his transactions appear to have been marked by sound judgment and severe integrity. He confined himself exclusively to transactions connected with loans and legitimate banking, and carefully eschewed the many temptations presented to him during the railway mania of 1844, '45 and '46, to venture out of his proper business pursuit. The steadiness and energy for which he soon acquired a reputation, marked him out to the London and County Bank, whose affairs were brought into considerable complication by the failure of their chairman, who had induced, by his influence, the cashing of a multitude of worthless paper, presented by other parties, but virtually his own. Mr. SADLEIR was chosen chairman, and within six months brought the affairs of the bank into so prosperous a condition that the shares rose from six to sixteen. Up to this period his career was illustrated by almost unbroken success. He was general manager of several of the largest estates in Ireland, chairman of a prosperous banking institution, and had also acquired a seat in the House of Representatives. At what period, or from what particular undertaking, his first difficulties arose, it is impossible as yet to surmise. We should, however, conjecture that they were chiefly caused, as in the recent failure of PAUL, STRAHAN & Co., and the great majority of all such cases, by usurious discounts, paid both in interest and law expenses for money to meet too close and complicated engagements. He has been known as the purchaser of large estates in Ireland, but it was always understood they were made on the account of some wealthy relatives and an association of Manchester merchants which he had formed with this object. In foreign railways, in France and Sweden especially, he was a deep speculator and was largely mixed up with the Paris goldsmiths. He had also at one time a large interest in California mines, having dispatched an agent to that country in 1850, who purchased the Carson Creek and some other supposed gold deposits. None of these properties were at any time, however, so depreciated as to account for such a giant defalcation as that of one million of pounds, the securities for which are stated to be all fraudulent and forged. It has been ascertained beyond all question, as stated, that he forged no less than 50,000 Royal Swedish Railway shares of £5 each, on which large sums of money were raised, but the precise amount is not yet known. The most daring act of any is, however, represented to be the forgery of several deeds of purchase of property under the Irish Encumbered Estates' Court. These documents are obliged to carry the signature of three Commissioners, two Registers, the Chief Clerks and various Solicitors, all of which are said to have been executed with such perfection as to defy the detection of the most experienced sage. Other unfortunate circumstances of a private and less extensive character appear also to have come to light, and of course the feeling of sympathy and sorrow, at first entertained, has changed into a sentiment of far different character.

Mr. SADLEIR appears to have for some time contemplated self-destruction. Among his papers was found a copy of *Taylor on Poisoning*, with the description of that particular potion with which he committed suicide specially marked; but circumstances having occurred which made a discovery imminent, precipitated the event. He left behind him a letter admitting his crimes, and declaring they were his, alone and unaided.

On Mr. SADLEIR'S brief political career it is almost unnecessary to touch. He rose but for a short time on the stormy surface of Irish politics—political eminence being always secondary to commercial, with him. He, however, for a short time played rather a prominent part upon that angry stage, and was a Lord of the Treasury for a few months under the Coalition Government. He has scarcely taken any part for the past few years either in the debates in the House of Commons or agitations outside, and his name, once a watch-cry with one large section of Irish politicians, and an object of bitter reprobation to another, had been both by friends and enemies almost [illegible] and forgot.

The quick succession of this case on the disclosures in the Hudson and Eastern Counties' railway affairs, and the frauds of PAUL, STRAHAN & Co., exhibiting as they all do, the frightful corruption which is preying on the Commercial heart, have naturally widened through England a deep distrust and anxiety. In many particulars this case resembles that unfortunate one, which occurred some 18 months since in our own City, and which has brought such sorrow and suffering to so many of our own community. It appears likely in England to be productive of similar misery-creating results, as the unfortunate gentleman in a letter previous to his suicide declared "that sooner than witness the ruin he had created, he had resolved to die." He would seem, indeed, from the feelings the first intelligence of the act awakened, and from the love and respect in which he was held by many relatives and friends, to have been a man of gentle, kindly nature. So were FAUNTLEROY, STEPHENSON and ROBERT SCHUYLER; and among the commercial community of England the question is being eagerly asked, how much of the temptation to weak human nature for the commission of such crime is afforded in the confiding or perhaps careless neglect of directors and shareholders to look after their [illegible]

[illegible] property, which in most joint stock companies is committed to the under-guarded control of one strong, bold man? This is a question which we should equally apply. Mr. SADLEIR, himself, had been some years since more than once heard to say, "That the great difficulty with the temptations which English over-confidence threw in a man's way was not to be dishonest."

The Missions of the American Board.

A theological controversy, bearing upon the relations of the American Board to the Missionary enterprises in India, occupied several days of the past week at Albany. A special meeting of the Board was called to meet in that city, for the purpose of receiving and considering the Report of the Deputation which was sent out to investigate the condition of the mission field. The questions at issue related to the expediency of affording instruction in the English language to the native population, and the comparative value of a system of school education or of itinerant preaching. These were the principal points in controversy, and to their consideration was brought a remarkable array of lay and clerical talent. The conduct of the Deputation itself was canvassed with much warmth of feeling, but the final conclusions of the meeting were pacific, so that harmony and good fellowship grew out of the collisions of opposing parties.

The opportunity for the exercise of Christian effort in India is unlimited. Many hundreds of missionaries are scattered over the land, representing the Anglican Church, the Established and Free Churches of Scotland, the American Board, and other agencies, to omit all mention of the movements of the Roman Catholics, who appear ready to profit by the dissensions of Protestant brethren. The proportion of American enterprise in the field to European effort is stated at one-sixth of the whole, while the American Board makes an exhibit of only one-eleventh part of the general aggregate. Yet with this disproportionate number of laborers, the missions of the Board have been effective. Dr. POOR has done a noble work in Ceylon, as Dr. DUFF is doing in Calcutta; the former representing the American Board, and the latter the Free Church of Scotland;—and both have accomplished their end in great measure through the agency of the school. Upon this point turns the controversy. The Board at Boston conceived the idea that schools in which the native children were taught the English language, were taught by heathen parents, mainly because in them their children could be qualified to enter Government service, and that the necessary consequence of this system of tuition was, not so much to furnish instruction in Christian truth as to fit children for clerkships under the patronage of the English. It is for the purpose of correcting this alleged evil that the Board, through its Deputation, has so strongly recommended the abolition of the Schools in India and the establishment of a system of oral preaching in the towns and villages of the country.

The Deputation consisted of Rev. RUFUS ANDERSON, Senior Secretary of the American Board; and Rev. AUGUSTUS C. THOMPSON, of Roxbury, Mass., a member of the Prudential Committee. These gentlemen were commissioned in April, 1854, to visit the Missions of the Board in India, and to examine with care the conduct of those enterprises. They sailed from Boston in the following August, were absent a year and a half, and returned to lay the results of their labors before the full Board, at this special meeting, which was called for the purpose of receiving them. A condensation of the report has been published in our columns. The Deputation appear to have explored with great thoroughness the entire missionary field occupied by the Board, visited Ceylon, Madras, and all prominent stations; held conferences with the missionaries, examined the school systems, and passed judgment in favor of oral preaching. Their report is very voluminous, and, aside from the opinions it expresses, furnishes a vast mass of useful information which will interest the Christian public, upon whose liberality the Board relies for the accomplishment of its work. The report recommends that English be excluded from the native schools, and that oral preaching take the place of daily instruction; it does not show that the Deputation exercised plenipotentiary powers, but rather that their work was wholly one of consultation and comparison of views. The opposition which sprang up at the meeting found its origin in a belief that these assertions were unfounded in fact, that the Deputation *did* exert executive power, and that definite instructions to that effect were given them by the Prudential Committee of the Board. The inevitable result of this diversity of sentiment was the formation of two distinct parties at Albany; one representing the views of the Prudential Committee, and the other opposing an alleged or implied assumption of power. Upon this point opinions remain divided. The reference of the whole question, however, to a Committee which is acknowledged to be very able, and abundantly qualified, by numbers and character, for the decision of the knotty points, has quelled the dissension for the present. The report of that Committee will be presented at the annual meeting of the Board next Fall; so that an interval of six months is afforded for comparison of views and adjustment of all questions in dispute.

The discussions at Albany were characterized by earnestness and ability. The grounds in dispute were reviewed very thoroughly, and the proceedings ended harmoniously, a fact which was perhaps owing to the postponement of a final decision upon the acts of the Deputation.

The question lies in a nutshell. Shall schools be encouraged on mission ground? Are they efficient Christian help? Are the pupils converted? Do the Missionaries labor with effect? Or, are the schools useless except as nurseries of commercial enterprise; and is oral preaching by itinerating Missionaries the only effective means for the conversion of the heathen? From the tenor of the debates it is clear that the present [illegible] of the [illegible] among friends and supporters of the American Board, oppose the abolition of the school system, while at the same time the agency of ministerial exhortation is accepted as an indispensable auxiliary. The friends of Missions in this country will watch with much interest the progress of the controversy.

How to Relieve Broadway.

Broadway certainly demands relief. No plan hitherto suggested has at all palliated its chronic strangulation. The opening of thoroughfares on either side, and at a distance from it—as the Bowery to Franklin-square, or Sixth-avenue to Greenwich-street—will barely serve to draw off an amount of travel equal to the yearly increase. The capital of travel with which the intermediate channel is over stocked, will remain about the same. The relief must be topical; must be applied immediately to the seat of congestion; must be of such nature as to compel property-holders on the one hand, and the drivers of carts, stages, and private vehicles on the other, to terms of accommodation. For if the truth should ever be brought to light, we fancy much of the responsibility for the existing evil will be found divisible between these two classes. It is the interest of the Broadway shopkeeper to maintain the tide of transit perpetually at flood. He has been found a sturdy dissenter from every plan promising to divert the travel elsewhere. The frequently proposed opening of Mercer and Crosby streets through, and the confinement of the stages to those avenues has found no sympathy on Broadway. Equally unpalatable has been the plan of withholding licenses from some of the stage lines unless they will consent to travel the side streets. For similar reasons, the stage companies insist on crowding Broadway. All the horrors of the passage for the last five weeks have been insufficient to drive them away. No action, therefore, that is not compulsory, can induce these gentlemen who live upon and out of the thronged street, to sacrifice their little perquisites to the public welfare.

What shall therefore be done? Unless the public is content to part the eastern and western sides of the City, beyond possibility of intercourse between them, some plan very different from any yet proposed must be adopted. Unless the public is willing to see the extreme confusion and inconvenience produced by the Broadway Alps converted from a momentary exception into an unalterable rule, it cannot consent to allow Broadway to remain as it is. The antagonism to the extension of Crosby and Mercer streets is too serious to be overcome. If then there is to be no Railroad, and no side outlets for the vehicles, what relief is possible? But one—Broadway must be made broader; it must be widened.

We have no idea of knocking down any of those superb fronts with which the street is now beautified. It is not in our minds to work the same radical revolutions on Broadway that have brought out several of the side streets better and wider than now. But the carriage way must be widened, and it can only be done at the expense of the sidewalk; and the sidewalk must recover the lost width at the expense of the buildings behind it. It must be at the cost of the cellar steps, stone stoops, iron railings, projecting signs, protuberant windows, awning posts, hydrants, lamp posts, that now deduct from the pavement on either side full six feet of width, and which, thrown into the middle, would add twelve feet to the wagon track. It is quite possible to have a fine and showy store without any of these inconvenient projections into the footway. Were it not invidious we could point to several of the largest establishments on the street, whose windows are not bowed, whose cellars are only open at the rear, or from the inside, and which thrust out no stumbling-block in the shape of a door-step to incommode the pedestrian. It is quite possible to leave the whole space between wall and curb at the service of the public. Entrances, both upward and downward, may and ought to be made at the expense of the building and not of the street; signs and windows need not project, at least below the second floor; curtain-irons and lamps may be attached to the walls, hydrants may be removed around corners into the lateral streets. With this sacrifice, trifling as it is, Broadway may gain room for the passage of two more lines of vehicles; will cease to be jammed and motionless for hours, as it has been repeatedly of late, and may be crossed by the foot-passenger with some probabilities of safety in his favor. With it the traffic of the street may be retained and increased indefinitely, and the clamor for relief silenced. Without it, some means will and should be devised forthwith to force travel into other avenues, or to try desperately any experiment, even a railroad, that offers the possibility of improvement. Nothing would add more decidedly to the beauty of Broadway than the removal of these sidewalk obstacles. It would add equally to its convenience, and that its morals must be vastly ameliorated no listener to the prevalent blasphemy of drivers and policemen when aneurisms occur need be assured.

Will the property-holders of Broadway act voluntarily upon this suggestion? Will they submit cheerfully if the proper legislation be obtained enforcing the change? Or will they retain their architectural impertinences at the expense of trade, convenience, and the public comfort. Let us see.

News from Bermuda—The American Ship "Splendid" at St. George's.

By the arrival of the bark *Marmaid*, from Bermuda, we have files of the *Royal Gazette* to the 26th of February. In its issue of that date the *Gazette* mentions that the American ship *Splendid*, (about which some anxiety has been felt in this City,) when 75 days out from Havre, bound to New-York, had put into St. George's, leaking badly, and that her cargo would have to be discharged. The weather in Bermuda had been very changeable, with occasional violent north-westers. There had been frequent falls of hail, but the crops, as far as known, were uninjured.

A Long Train.

The mail train on the Hudson River Railroad which left Albany on Saturday, at 11½ A. M., consisted of 12 passenger and 3 baggage cars. The mail brought down was the largest that ever left Albany at one time.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Italian Opera Company has returned to a legitimate home after its Bohemian wanderings in the East and West. Mr. PAINE, the Manager, announces ten performances previous to the closing of the present contracts. To-night we are to have the first consisting of the "Trovatore" with Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS of Boston celebrity as Azucena. The interest of this debut will be sufficient to fill the house. The cast is the same as last season. We are glad to observe that the prices have been reduced to a popular standard.

BURTON'S THEATRE.—The comedy of "Helping Hands" will be the first piece here to-night; after which, for the first time, the fairy extravaganza of "Fortunio." New scenery, dresses, &c., have been prepared for this comicality, and a very strong cast has been made.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—The "Game of Life" has been revived here with success, and it is on the bills for to-night, together with the farce of the "Boarding School."

BROADWAY THEATRE.—"Herne the Hunter" has retired into private life, and is succeeded to-night by the famous spectacle piece called the "Cataract of the Ganges." This horse drama created a sensation when it was produced here some two years since. Considering the additional facilities now enjoyed by the Broadway, it cannot fail of winning a similar reception.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—The successful comedy of "Two Loves and a Life" will be repeated to-night, together with the elegant, agreeable, and funny extravaganza called "Novelty."

NATIONAL THEATRE.—A very attractive bill is offered here to-night, containing three pieces, "The Arabian Nights," the "Frisky Cobbler," and the "Silver Knife." To-morrow evening Miss HATHAWAY takes her benefit, an intimation that will most surely fill the house.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—This afternoon the drama of the "Dumb Man of Manchester." This evening the new romantic drama "The Foundling of the Forest."

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS, No. 589 Broadway. This admirable band of Minstrels still presents the most attractive programmes, freighted with novelties and comicalities. A local extravaganza, called "The Court of King Iceberg," will be given to-night in addition to the usual minstrelsy.

DUSSELDORFF GALLERY.—This splendid collection of modern paintings is still on exhibition, and should be seen by every lover of art.

THE EUDORA MYSTERY.

Possible Discovery of the Captain's Body.

Saturday afternoon, while several boys were at play near the foot of North Second-street, Eastern District of Brooklyn, they discovered a sack in the water and immediately gave information to the Police of the fact. The sack was taken from the water and found to contain the remains of a man in a partially decomposed state. Coroner HANFORD, having been notified, caused the body to be removed to the First Ward Station-house, on South Second-street. During the afternoon several persons viewed the body who were acquainted with Capt. PALMER, of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, supposed to have been murdered before the sinking of this vessel near City Island, last November, and declare that they believe the body to be that of the missing captain.

The body has been shockingly mutilated, and it is doubtful if it can ever be identified. On the right side of the neck is a gash some two and a half inches in length, apparently made with a sharp instrument, and severing the carotid artery. This is tied by a large piece of twine just below the wound. There is an appearance of a wound on the left side of the head about two inches above and a little forward of the ear. The body has evidently been in a fire; the legs and hands particularly have this appearance. When taken from the sack the body was pressed into the smallest possible compass, and in that position tied with strips of coarse cotton cloth, two inches wide and some eight feet in length. The arms were bent at the elbows, and hands tied together to the neck. The knees were pressed upon the abdomen and there confined.

The face is somewhat distorted and there is no hair upon the head. Under the chin on the left side is a bunch of hair, apparently once black, and a few straggling hairs are visible on the left side of the face.

If Captain PALMER was six feet high, as has been stated, this certainly cannot be his body, as it does not measure that now. It is the body of a man of small limbs, very slim. The hands and feet are particularly small and well formed; still it is possible that whatever caused the partially roasted appearance may have shriveled these parts so as to make them appear smaller than when in life. The sack in which the body was encased is made of coarse grass cloth, and the body was covered with what appears to be coal-flakes. One end of the sack was open when found, and it is probable that when the body was placed therein it was filled with coal to sink it, and the action of the water and coal caused the sack to give way, and, being relieved of most of the coal, floated to the top. A monkey-jacket lined with blue flannel and bound with binding of the same color, and a piece of India rubber cloth, were also found in the sack.

Coroner HANFORD carried the body to be washed and straightened yesterday, and a close examination was made to find some mark by which to identify it, but without success. To-day Drs. SCHAFFE and KRACKOWIZER will hold a post-mortem examination, and on Tuesday Coroner HANFORD will hold an inquest. As some have supposed the body to be that of the missing Captain PALMER, several persons, most likely to identify his remains, will be summoned to testify.

Our readers must remember what mystery shrouded the *Eudora* matter. The sinking of the schooner, the arrest of the negro, the suspense of the public during the two weeks that elapsed before the vessel was raised, the discovery of the blood-stained clothes of the captain and mate, all the circumstances that surrounded the terrible mystery, and which pointed, with a strong index finger, to the negro cook, GEORGE WILSON, as the guilty party, do not need to be recapitulated. The sensation which they created had not subsided when it was known, about a month ago, that the negro had been removed from the prison of Westchester County, at White Plains, where he was first taken, to the Tombs, in this City, and that his trial in the United States Circuit Court was determined upon by Mr. MCKEON, the United States District Attorney. Our well-known citizen, Capt. DE GROOT, engaged Mr. MILLS to defend him—whether from any strong conviction of his innocence, or from a determination to see simple justice done, we know not.

The negro was indicted under the Admiralty Act of 1804, which made the scuttling of a vessel on the high seas, by any person not the owner thereof, a crime punishable with death. The body, either of the captain or the mate, not having been discovered, after the most vigilant search, the negro could not be indicted for murder. There was a doubt in reference to the indictment for scuttling, whether the Admiralty Act would apply. The schooner *Eudora* was at anchor in Long Island Sound when the captain and mate so mysteriously disappeared. His counsel argued that the United States Circuit Court had no jurisdiction in the matter, the vessel not being on the high seas, in the ordinary construction of the act. The Judges (NELSON and BETTS) took time to consider, and, on Friday last, decided in favor of the prisoners, as follows:

The United States vs. George Wilson.—The decision of the Court on the demurrer to the indictment in this case was this morning delivered by Judge BETTS.

The prisoner, as will be recollected, was the cook of the schooner *Eudora Imogene*, whose captain and mate he is supposed to have murdered, and which was sunk by him. For this latter offence he was indicted under the Act of Congress of March 26, 1804, which enacts that any person, not being an owner, who shall on the high seas wilfully and corruptly cast away, burn or otherwise destroy any vessel to which he belongs, being the property of any citizen of the United States, shall suffer death. The prisoner demurred to the indictment, thus admitting the fact charged. It was conceded by the United States that the vessel was destroyed at a point between City Island and Hart Island in the East River, within the territorial limits of the County of Westchester and town of Pelham, and thus within the jurisdiction of the State of New-York.

The question raised by the demurrer is whether the place where the act was done is within the criminal jurisdiction of the Court.

Held by the Court—That it is assumed as a notorious geographical fact that the breadth of water there is not more than two miles.

That the civil jurisdiction of the United States Courts, under the Constitution, embraces tide-waters within the bays, inlets and harbors along the coast and in navigable rivers.

That it is, however, a fundamental doctrine in re[illegible]

[illegible] That under the Act in question the place where the offence is committed [illegible] in the description of the offence [illegible] Act unless the words [illegible] "on the high seas" [illegible] "the high seas," this Court has no jurisdiction [illegible] the offence.

That Congress, before such enactment, [illegible] enactment, has in its criminal legislation [illegible] evinced the intention to use the term [illegible] popular and natural sense, and in contradistinction from that of [illegible] (Crimes Act of 1790, [illegible] Act of 1825, Sections 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11) and the [illegible] cations of the Courts have shown that [illegible] to be in consonance with the principles of [illegible] jurisprudence. (5 Mason, [illegible]; 5 id., [illegible]; 1 Sumner, 331; 2 Sumn. 1.)

That the offence charged in this indictment, [illegible] is not within the provisions of the act in question, cognizable by this Court.

Judgment therefore for the prisoner, on the demurrer.

Ordered, that the prisoner be remanded by the Marshal, to the custody of the proper State authority, by which he was detained when removed on this indictment.

The prisoner accordingly escaped from the [illegible] of a capital penalty, by this decision, as he could not, if tried in Westchester County, be subject to the provisions of the act of Congress of 1804. There was every probability that the alleged perpetrator of one of the most terrible tragedies that have ever revolted the public, would meet with little or no punishment. Whether this [illegible] will [illegible] him remains to be seen.

Pickpockets at Church.

On Friday evening last, Rev. Dr. [illegible] (Presbyterian) Church was visited by a select deputation of sinners of that degree which is not often found in the sanctuary—being decidedly below the zero of respectability. A band of professional pickpockets had conspired to rob the congregation, whose reputed wealth and liberality [illegible] good field for the purse-picking fraternity.

At the hour of service, [illegible] seedy and semi-genteel style, entered the church and went up into the galleries, which were unlighted, as the body of the house only is used in the evening. Here they remained, occupying themselves in scanning the congregation below, until the Rev. Doctor, touching the depths of his eloquent discourse, had completely absorbed the attention of his hearers. Three of the rogues then quietly left the gallery, and entering the body of the house, one after the other at each of the three separate doors, trod on "slow and noiseless" tiptoe up the aisles. They entered certain slips, as though they belonged there, crowding down the ladies seated at the heads, and immediately assumed the air of devout listeners.

So graceful and gentle was the entry of these rogues that the devout worshipper, if he heard them tread at all, might have fancied, with Poe, that their steps

"Angels, whose faint foot-falls
Tinkled on the tufted floor."

But the sexton fancied something else. He had noticed the fellows from the first, and as he had never seen them before, was somewhat uneasy respecting the character of their visit. While he was perplexing himself about their last manoeuvre, the private watchman of the Church came in and startled him by the announcement that these were four noted pickpockets in the congregation, pointing out three devout young men as the rascals. Four policemen were immediately summoned and stationed at the doors, and, as the congregation passed out, had the pleasure of nabbing the light-fingered strangers and exposing them to public gaze. As the pickpockets had, in some mysterious manner, been made aware of the presence of the Police, they did not venture to ply their trade upon the unsuspecting ladies whom they had selected as their victims.

Church-goers must hereafter beware of certain very devout strangers that crowd into their slips at unseasonable hours.

The La Farge House, which is to occupy the site of the old La Farge, is to open about the 1st of May. It must not be confounded with the St. Nicholas just opened on the same block, which is a smaller house.

The health of the City is excellent, [illegible] days, though the March weather [illegible]

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CHINESE POTATO, IMPERIAL [illegible] variety, [illegible] of American growth, [illegible] at [illegible] Potato, (entirely distinct,) $12 per 100. Orders [illegible] inclosed executed immediately. A full [illegible] true therewith. Liberian plants in [illegible] New annual Chinese Sugar-Cane seeds, [illegible] Peas, &c. Priced Catalogues of Trees, Plants and Seeds sent to applicants. WM. R. PRINCE & CO., Flushing, New-York.

N. B.—We specially caution those who purchase the [illegible] Dioscorea's or demand an exhibit [illegible] that it may be seen whether they are the Dioscorea batatas, or the Dioscorea Japonica which has been [illegible] by the French Institute. W. R. PRINCE & CO.

WINDOW-SHADE MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS OF GILT CORNICES, LACE AND MUSLIN CURTAINS, DAMASKS, BUFF HOLLANDS, &c. KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 BROADWAY AND READE-ST., ARE OFFERING GREAT INDUCEMENTS To purchasers of the above Goods. All kinds of Window Shades made to order. Our superior manufacturing facilities enable us to keep the reputation we have always had of being the cheapest house in the States.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF Safes, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Locks, the same that were awarded separate medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, and the World's Fair, New-York, 1853-1854, and this is the only [illegible] that received a medal at the London World's Fair [illegible] Fair Locks." The subscribers and their agents are the only persons authorized to make and sell the Herring Champion Safe, with HALL'S Patent Powder-proof Lock. S. C. HERRING & CO., Green Block, Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., N. Y.

HERNIA.—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of All Nations for their new patent radical cure Truss. Also the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its merits—Professor VALENTINE MOTT, WILLARD PARKER, and JOHN M. CARNOCHAN. An extensive list of [illegible] mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this Truss, can be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 5 West 4th-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. until 9 P. M.

BEEBE & CO. FASHIONABLE HATTERS, No. 156 BROADWAY.—Have ready and now offer for sale the Spring and Summer fashion for gentlemen's hats, which with their improved ventilator, which, together with other improvements, render their hats lighter and more comfortable to the head than any ever offered to the public.

WINDOW SHADES AND PAPER HANGINGS AT reduced prices, at No. 321 Greenwich-st., between Duane and Robinson.
5,000 French gold paper, &c., worth 6s.
5,000 French and American satins at 1s. 6d., 2s., and 2s. 6d., worth 4s.
5,000 blank for 6d., 10d. and 1s; at No. 321 Greenwich-st.

WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER SAFE, THE BEST FIRE-PROOF SAFE IN THE WORLD, [illegible] now made and sold by SILAS C. HERRING, as his [illegible] agents, but is manufactured and sold by the patentee, with Wilder's patent burglar and powder-proof lock, at the warehouse, No. 122 Water-st., near Wall, New-York. B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees.

I COME TO SAVE, NOT TO DESTROY.—[illegible] LIGHT'S SPANISH LUSTRAL [illegible] hair grow on bald heads, [illegible] [illegible] It takes the lead of all other [illegible] known. Prepared by J. G. WARD [illegible] Mass. Sold in New-York by BARNES & PARK [illegible]

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE.—THE ORIGINAL [illegible] Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the [illegible] envy of imitators. True to nature [illegible] easy to hair or skin, and its [illegible] had Dyes.—Made and sold or applied [illegible] at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—WE WOULD INFORM THE public and our customers that the fire of the 7th inst. will not cause any delay in our business. We have made such arrangements that orders will be as promptly put up and shipped as heretofore. RUSHTON & CO., Wholesale Druggists, No. 165 Greenwich-st.

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR-DYE, WIGS AND TOUPEES stand preeminent above all competition. A suite of elegant private rooms for applying his famous Dye, the best and standard article of its kind. His Wigs [illegible] wigs and toupees are [illegible] [illegible] at CHRISTADORO'S, No. 6 Astor House.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house. They are celebrated all over the world [illegible] for their graceful beauty, ease and durability, fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S WILDER'S PATENT Salamander Safes of every desirable size, pattern, and of improved finish, secured by Brewster's Powder and Burglar-Proof La Belle Lock, may be found at the depot No. 146 Water-st., New-York. STEARNS & MARVIN.

GREAT SALE OF CARPETS AT No. 379 BROADWAY, corner [illegible] PETERSON & HUMPHREY will sell their entire stock of carpets and oil-cloths, at a [illegible] this [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] on MONDAY, March 10.

TO FARMERS.—THOSE IN WANT OF A [illegible] Guano or Poudrette, should [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] in Five Gardens.

NEW-JERSEY.

[illegible] —The Hoboken Council has empowered a Committee, consisting of Councilmen Wygan, Brown and Winkle, to treat and consult with the New-Jersey Legislature, and to make application to the City Council as they may deem proper, authorizing the people of Hoboken to make arrangements with the Jersey City Water Commissioners for the introduction of Passaic water into Hoboken.

NOTICES.

[illegible] being had, and to [illegible] BOGLE'S CELEBRATED [illegible] BOGLE'S ELECTRIC HAIR DYE will magically change it to a black or brown of the most natural description. For the complexion, BOGLE'S BALM OF CYTHEREA is unrivaled. For shaving use BOGLE'S AMOLE. To be had, wholesale and retail, of the proprietor, WM. BOGLE, Boston; and may be had in this City of BARNES & [illegible], RUSHTON, HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.; [illegible]; A. B. & D. SANDS, Fulton-st., and [illegible] throughout the world.

[illegible] the Daguerreotypist and Photographer.—All Chemicals warranted pure and on the most moderate terms. German Bromine, English Hyposulph. Soda, Resublimed Iodine, Salts Gold, Filtering Paper, Nitrate, Acetate and Cyanid Silver, Black and White varnish, Sulphate Iron, Cyanid Potassium, &c., in all quantities, by

[illegible], 60 Maiden-lane. [illegible] metals, such as Platina, Nickel, Bismuth, [illegible], Cadmium and Antimony; also, all Essential Oils, such as Lemon, Bergamotte, Orange, Peppermint, Cassia, Wintergreen, &c.

[illegible] City and Country Merchants.—Preparing for the great Spring trade, must not overlook the unsurpassed facilities of PHAIR & CO.'S STEAM JOB PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, at No. 22 Beekman-st., for the rapid production of CARDS, CIRCULARS, BILL HEADS, HANDBILLS, POSTERS, CATALOGUES, &c., &c., in first style of the art, and at the LOWEST PRICES FOR CASH. A splendid collection of designs for merchants' store bills [illegible]—the most attractive and elegant ever [illegible].

[illegible] the name and number.

PHAIR & CO., No. 22 Beekman-st.

[illegible] Gold Pen Manufactory,
No. 167 Broadway.
GOLD PENS AND PENCILS.
JOHN FOLEY, Manufacturer.

[illegible] One Strike more for American [illegible].—The Undersigned, workingmen of the City of New-York, under an earnest conviction, that some [illegible] measures are necessary, in order to secure prosperity for the great masses of the workingmen of the United States, which will afford some kind of certainty, it possible, that they shall not be again obliged to pass through another Winter like those of 1854-55, and 1855-56, would hereby call upon the workingmen of New-York and the cities, to unite with them in a public demonstration, in behalf of

AMERICAN LABOR.

Although the commercial press is endeavoring to make the country believe that "trade" is in a prosperous condition, they are generally silent to the fact, that there are tens of thousands of men and women now in this City without means of employment, and that this Winter has been about as severe and distressing as the last. The "Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor" [illegible]

FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS

[illegible], while there are many other thousands who [illegible] their wants and destitution known to the [illegible]. [illegible]

WM. OLAND BOURNE, JOSEPH COHEN,
[illegible] THOMPSON, BENJAMIN LEVI,
[illegible] LEONARD, ACORN & WHITE,
[illegible] FOWLER, ANDREW J. CASE,
[illegible], WILLIAM MITCHELL,
[illegible], GEORGE SANGSTER,
[illegible], EDWARD WALKER.

[illegible] of the New-York Young Men's Christian Association.—The eminent [illegible], Rev. JOHN LORD, will deliver a course of five [illegible] the great Fathers of the Fourth and Fifth [illegible], in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square.

[illegible] Chrysostom, (Orator.)
[illegible] Jerome, (Monk.)
[illegible] Ambrose, (Prelate.)
[illegible] Augustine, (Theologian.)
[illegible] Leo, (Pope.)

[illegible] the Course—Ladies' tickets, $1, to be obtained at the principal bookstores generally, at the [illegible] and at the door.

[illegible] commence at 8 o'clock P. M. Admission to [illegible].

CHAS. SELDEN,
Chairman Lecture Committee.

[illegible] half price, to be obtained of the [illegible].

Post-Office Notice—Sunday Mails.—The Sunday mail trains on the Hudson River and Erie Railroads having been discontinued, no mails by these [illegible] made up at this office on Sunday.

ISAAC V. FOWLER, Postmaster.

PERSONAL.

NOTICE.—The person who is making GEMMIL'S RADIATORS in New-York, will please address "STOVE," No. [illegible] North [illegible]-st., Philadelphia, immediately, stating lowest price per dozen.

SAMUEL [illegible].—Should he happen to see this, his friends at Bradford, Yorkshire, in England, would be very glad to hear from him as soon as possible, especially those in Hope-st.

[illegible] COMMENCED AGAINST INFRINGERS OF HYATT'S PATENT LIGHTS.

[illegible] for an ILLUMINATING VAULT COVER. [illegible], FLOOR and AREA LIGHTS, 75 cents per foot, at HYATT'S Illuminating Works, 120 West Broadway.

NEW-YORK CITY ADVERTISING AGENCY.

THE UNDERSIGNED, HAVING ESTABLISHED AN ADVERTISING AGENCY FOR THE NEW-YORK CITY PRESS,

Will be happy to call upon Manufacturers, Merchants and others, desiring to attract the attention of buyers and consumers of their wares and merchandise, through the medium of Advertising, and confer with them, in regard to the economy and advantages of using the NEW-YORK CITY PAPERS.

The object sought in advertising is to bring the article advertised to the attention of the largest class interested in said article, with the LEAST POSSIBLE EXPENSE.

Some of our City papers have the LARGEST CIRCULATION OF ANY JOURNALS IN THE WORLD, and their circulation being distributed over the entire Union, among all classes of our people, it is evident that SELF-INTEREST prompts a careful consideration of the different advertising mediums. The subscriber will give full particulars in regard to the different papers and different departments of the same paper.

Parties called upon at their places of business. One copy of an advertisement is sufficient for any number of papers.

Reference is made to the following parties:

Messrs. Greeley and McElrath, Publishers of the New-York Tribune.

Messrs. Raymond, Wesley & Co., Publishers of the New-York Times.

Robert B. Stockwell, Esq., Tribune Office.

Messrs. B. G. Wilder & Co., Patentees and Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, No. 122 Water-st.

Wm. O. [illegible], Esq., Office of Courier and Enquirer.

Messrs. Stearns & Marvin, Manufacturers of Wilder's Patent Salamander Safe, Nos. 146 and 148 Water-st.

Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible], Piano-Forte Manufacturers, No. 333 Broadway.

Messrs. William Hall and Son, Piano-Forte Manufacturers and Music Publishers, No. 239 Broadway.

Messrs. Taylor Brothers, Bankers, No. 76 Wall-st.

Messrs. Firth, Pond & Co., Piano-Forte Manufacturers and Music Publishers, No. 1 Franklin-square.

Messrs. Bradford & Field, publishers of the New-York Evangelist, No. 120 Nassau-st.

Messrs. Campbell, Hall & Co., Paper Dealers, Nos. 116 and 118 Nassau-st.

Orders and communications should be addressed to

F. K. DEYO, City Advertising Agency,
Room No. 7 Appleton's Building, No. 346 Broadway.

N. B.—All the principal City papers kept on file.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That any [illegible] of attorney heretofore given by me to either PETER JANSON of Lowell, in the State of Massachusetts, or JAMES W. SMITH, of the City of New-York, are hereby revoked; and no act or deed of either of them will be recognized, or held valid by me.—March [illegible], 1856. [illegible], No. 6 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

VERGNES' ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS.—Prof. VERGNES, the discoverer of the process for extracting metals from the human body, is at No. [illegible] Broadway. These baths not only extract metallic medicines from the human system, but are peculiarly efficacious in relieving those suffering from rheumatism, gout, neuralgic pains, weakness or contractions of the limbs, &c. The Professor himself gives his undivided attention to patients. Special department for ladies. Theory explained to students at No. 710 Broadway.

WHISKERS OR MOUSTACHES—[illegible] in six weeks by my ONGUENT, which will [illegible] or injure the skin. $1 a bottle. Sent to any part [illegible]. R. G. GRAHAM, No. [illegible] Broadway. [illegible], No. 8 Tremont-row, Boston; BRIGGS, No. [illegible]; HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; [illegible], Philadelphia.

[illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATIONS WANTED.—For a large number [illegible] and [illegible] English and Scotch [illegible], several thoroughly efficient chambermaids, an excellent selection of waiters, and general house-workers, also a few very nice young girls for nurses and up-stairs work. References procured direct from former employers, at MANNING'S Agency, No. 10 Tillary-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn. Permanently established under the most distinguished patronage.

SITUATIONS WANTED—For experienced servants, with unexceptionable City references—professed cooks, thorough good plain cooks, first-rate laundresses, general houseworkers, chambermaids, seamstresses, nurses and seamstresses. Families in want of first-class servants will please call at HENDERSON'S old established servant's office, No. 4 Court-st., Brooklyn, where they can be supplied with the most competent and honest servants, without any disappointment.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two young women of neat and tidy habits; one as plain cook in all its branches, a good baker, understands all sorts of meats and poultry; washing and ironing in the best style. Wages $7. Excellent City reference. The other as neat, capable chambermaid and waitress. Wages $5 to $6. Will go a short distance in the country. Best of City reference. Call at No. 330 3d-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable protestant young man, in a dry-goods store, who can produce the best of testimonials as to character from his last employer, for sobriety and general good behavior. Is willing to make himself generally useful. Address a note to W. F., Times office, for two days, which will be immediately attended to.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged person, as housekeeper in a genteel family, or would travel with the same, or to attend upon an invalid and travel with the same as companion; references exchanged. Can be seen at No. 186 Lawrence-st., Brooklyn City, L. I., second house from Fulton-av.

SITUATIONS—To learn the carriage-making; four experienced weavers, a coachman for a private family. Places procured for clerks, conductors, baggage-men, porters, barkeepers; boys for stores and saloons; housekeepers, &c. Charges moderate. Apply to No. 4 East Broadway, basement.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a large number of experienced and well-recommended female servants, (some of them Protestants,) viz.: Professed and plain cooks, houseworkers, chamber waiters, nurses, small girls, &c. Apply at WALLACE'S Office, No. 4 Sands-st., basement, Brooklyn.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman, good cook, washer and ironer; no objection to go a short distance in the country; has good reference from her last place. Apply at No. 259 William-st. near Pearl, up stairs, back room; seen for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—As head waiter in a saloon, dining-room or hotel. A very competent man is now disengaged; can give the best references as to character and ability; is well known and can influence custom. Full particulars can be had at No. 149 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—As gardener, by a married man, with one child. Satisfactory references can be given as regards fidelity and capability. Address S. H., care of A. Bridgeman, No. 874 Broadway, New-York.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable middle-aged woman, as cook. Understands baking, washing and ironing. Good City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 26 Prince-st., front room over the store.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young man as porter, or to work in a store; can write and keep accounts, and would make himself generally useful. Address for 3 days F. K., Times office.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English girl, as nursemaid or chambermaid. Can be seen at No. 170 West 20th-st., top floor, front room.

FOREMAN WANTED—In a wholesale clothing house. A merchant tailor or cutter, well qualified in every respect to cut his own patterns receive and examine work, and direct in the cutting department, who has a reputation for taste, skill and industry, may hear of a desirable situation by addressing R. S. J., at this office, stating name and references, and compensation expected. A person of experience preferred. All communications strictly confidential if desired.

HAVE YOU A GOOD SERVANT?—If not, call at "The Protestant Employment Office," No. 470 6th-av., (between 28th and 29th sts.,) and leave your order, thus securing one who is both competent and willing. N. B.—Protestant girls wanted immediately, to fill various situations. J. H. FONDA, Manager, formerly with Mr. Young, of No. 7 Carmine-st.

INSTRUCTION.—A graduate of Yale College, experienced in teaching, is desirous of obtaining a situation, either in a School or Family. The best of references can be given; a position as private Tutor would be preferred. Address J. T. M., No. 34 Union Theological Seminary.

INSTRUCTRESS WANTED.—A lady in every respect qualified to instruct thoroughly four girls (aged from six to fourteen) in the usual English branches, together with French, music, embroidery, &c. may hear of a situation in Brooklyn, by addressing S., Box No. 2,677, New-York Post-Office, stating terms, reference and when an interview can be had.

WANTED FOR FIRST-CLASS FAMILIES—The following servants: Six professed cooks, two English nurses, seven chambermaids and seamstresses, twelve protestant laundresses, an English groom, two gardeners, &c. Apply immediately at the SERVANTS' INSTITUTE, No. 149 Grand-st.

CANVASSER WANTED—For a Life Insurance Company in this City; none need apply unless they have had experience in the business, and can give satisfactory assurances that they possess the requisite qualifications. Address Y. at this Office.

CUTTER'S SITUATION WANTED—By a sober, steady man, of long experience in town and country, custom, shop and children's clothing; a nice employer will meet with a good man; wages moderate; can give the best of reference. Can be seen or address No. 325 Pearl-st. Country preferred.

CAPTAIN AND ALL HANDS.—WANTED—A young man, about 18 years of age, to take charge of a yacht of 25 tons, one who understands coasting Long Island Sound preferred. Address WAVERLY, Yonkers, New-York.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a gentleman who has recently lost his wife, for a young child; must have some ability as a teacher, and be of good sociable disposition; companionable society is very much desired. Address EDWARD ROMAINE, Times Office, with particulars.

FIREMEN WANTED.—Three bright and one sheet-iron worker. Also, a general britannia workman. To first-class workmen steady employment will be given. Apply immediately to GEORGE L. JONES & CO., or to VAN HEUSEN & CHARLES, No. 62 State-st., Albany, New-York.

TWO YOUNG LADIES DESIRE SITUATIONS—For teaching the English branches; also, one is competent to give instructions in French and the rudiments of Latin; the other in the higher mathematics. Address either as TEACHER, Box No. 17, Newton, N. J.

GOVERNESS WANTED—By a family residing in the country, a lady capable of teaching all the English branches, with French and music; references required. Address Box No. 5 Post-Office, Wilmington, Del.

GOOD CHEMIST WANTED—Well acquainted with Organic Chemistry, to go 150 miles into the country. Expectations as to salary must be moderate. A single man or one with a small family preferred, living not expensive. Address, with name, terms, and references, CHEMISTS, Box No. 3,909 Post-Office.

COOK WANTED.—(Protestant,) to go to a healthy part of the country, a short distance from the City. She must be a first-rate washer and ironer, and understand cooking in all its branches. None need apply without a good City reference. Call at No. 37 Beekman-st.

WANTED.—A competent man may have a permanent situation, and good wages, as deliverer or country agent. Apply to MARTIN JOHNSON & CO., No. 37 Beekman-st.

A VERY SUPERIOR INFANT'S NURSE—Is now disengaged and desires a situation in a gentleman's family. No objection to go South or to travel. Apply to the Superintendent of Servants' Institute, No. 149 Grand-st.

WANTED—A young man about 18 or 20 years of age, as Clerk in a Jeweler's Store. None but those that have had experience in the business need apply.

F. BROWN & MARTERS, No. 132 Chatham-st.

WANTED—Several good Salesmen, those well acquainted with the City retail trade preferred. Apply after 5 P. M. to GEORGE A. HEARN, No. 425 Broadway.

BOY WANTED—In a silk goods jobbing house; one who can reside with his parents; salary first year $50. Address box No. 1,[illegible].

HAT FINISHERS WANTED.—Four wool-hat finishers wanted, by W. C. WARING & CO., Yonkers, N. Y.

A DRESSMAKER—Of twelve years' experience, wishes to go out by the day, week or month. Apply at No. 142 Hester-st., three doors west of Bowery.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,000.—WANTED—By a man accustomed to keeping books, an interest in some well established paying business in city or country. Would invest the above amount or more, or would lend the money on good security to secure a clerkship. An out-door agency, shipping goods, or collecting bills would be accepted. Satisfactory references given and required. Address BUSINESS, Box No. [illegible], Newburg Post-Office, Orange Co., N. Y.

PARTNER WANTED IMMEDIATELY—Having from $10,000 to $20,000, to engage in the sale of coal, lumber, lime, lath, brick, stone and cement. The situation is on the Hudson River, and unsurpassed by any other location in the vicinity of New-York for an extensive and profitable business. The yard has a front of [illegible] feet for vessels to land. Apply to

JACOB CHOLWELL, No. [illegible] Maiden-lane.

LUMBER-YARD FOR SALE—Doing a good business, in an improving neighborhood. On the premises are excellent sheds and fences, a good brick office; also, brick stable, room for four horses, and a good brick house. Good reasons given for selling out. Inquire corner of 29th-st. and 1st-av., East River.

TO PRINTERS.—For sale at a very low price, a first-rate Job Office, comprising two hand presses, a job rotary press, and a large assortment of job type nearly new. The office is well located and doing a first-rate trade. Inquire of WELLS & WEBB, No. 18 Dutch-st.

FIRST-CLASS BOARDING HOUSE.—The lease and furniture of a strictly first-class boarding house, now doing a successful business, yielding over $2,000 per year. Apply to

CHAUNCEY BARNARD, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE CHEAP—The Stock and Fixtures of a Liquor Store in a good location for business. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply No. 12 Broome-st., New-York.

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NEW CHINESE POTATO OR DIOSCOREA BATATAS.—We warrant these articles advertised by us to be the true and genuine white variety of the so-called Chinese Potato (Imperial Rice.) They came to us direct from the parties mainly instrumental in introducing and disseminating them through France and Europe, and may be relied on with the utmost confidence.

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Also, new annual Chinese Sugar Cane, Japan Peas, new Orange Water-mellon, Oregon Peas, &c., &c., with every approved variety of vegetable, flower and field seeds, of only superior qualities.

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BILLIARD BALLS.—A fine lot of billiard balls, assorted sizes, and at the lowest cash prices for sale by [illegible]

DRY GOODS.

THE LAST CHANCE,
AND THE LAST CHANCE,
ON THURSDAY next, March 13,
REMSEN & DINGEE,
Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av., near 14th-st.
Will close their sales of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS.

As this will be the last opportunity we shall have of speaking of those sales,

HOUSEKEEPERS AND OTHERS
HAVE FOUR DAYS YET OF
BUYING AT HALF THE COST
Any and every article of
RICH FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
To enumerate each article and price
WOULD REQUIRE A VOLUME.

But a glance at the stock of
RICH SHAWLS,
SILKS,
MERINOES,
PARAMATTAS,
WOOL PLAIDS,
IRISH LINEN SHIRTINGS,
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DOMESTIC PRINTS and COTTONS,
HOSIERY,
LACES AND EMBROIDERIES, &c., &c.,
all marked in plain figures,
AT HALF THE COST,

is a sufficient guarantee of the immense importance of a speedy visit to REMSEN & DINGEE,

Brown-stone store, Nos. 204 and 206 6th-av.,
one door below 14th-st.

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No. 45 Broad-st., and No. 46 New-st.,
IMPORTERS OF DRY GOODS,

Offer for sale, by the package—
English Prints, Brilliants, Ginghams, Muslin de Laines, Challis, Lawns, Jaconets, Bareges and Poplins, Coburgs, Alpacas,
Flounced Dresses, in great variety.
French Fancy and Black Silks.
Ribbons, Printed Bareges, Nankeens.
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BLANKETS.
Crimean Army Blankets, Negro and Horse do.
LINENS.
Irish Shirting, Blays Drills and Handkerchiefs, of the seals of
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ALSO, AGENTS FOR
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WHITE ZINC PAINT,
Of the manufacture of the La Vieille Montagne Company of France.

L. H. MOORE & CO.,
No. 122 BROADWAY,

Have in store, and are daily receiving from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of

FANCY SILK GOODS,

Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of
RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS,
EMBROIDERIES,
CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN,
STRAW GOODS,
Every variety of
TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS.

The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

BRODIE'S MANTILLAS.—NOTICE.

G. BRODIE, No. 51 Canal-st., begs to intimate that his buyer has just returned from Europe,

PER STEAMER BALTIC,
with a splendid assortment of the
LATEST PARIS NOVELTIES IN MANTILLAS,
which he has arranged to have
CONFINED TO HIMSELF EXCLUSIVELY.
He also begs to inform
COUNTRY JOBBERS AND RETAILERS
of the arrival of another shipment of 100 dozen
CHANTILLY LACE MANTLES PER BALTIC.

This lot embraces an immense variety of shapes and designs, from $8 to $95, manufactured expressly for his trade, from designs got up under the

PERSONAL SUPERVISION OF HIS BUYER.

G. B. guarantees that none of his patterns in Lace Goods can be found elsewhere in the United States.

PURE IRISH LINENS
FROM AUCTION.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
Would call the attention of
Hotel and Housekeepers
To an Extensive Invoice
of
Pure Irish Linens, in Variety,
Recently Bought at Auction
at Reduced Prices.
Consisting of
Plain Shirtings and Frontings.
Plain and Damask Diaper Cloths.
Snow-Drop Damask Table-Cloths.
Damask Napkins and Toweling.
Pillow Casings and Sheetings, (all widths.)
Marseilles Quilts and Counterpanes,
And will be sold at a small advance.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

FROM THE UNDERWRITERS' SALE.
DAMAGED SILKS.
EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.,
Will offer, MONDAY, March 10,
A choice lot of
New Spring Silks,
Very slightly damaged,
At the following Prices:

RICH STRIPE SILKS, at 2s. 6d. per yard, cost 65 cents.
RICH BROCADE SILKS, at 3s. per yard, cost 80 cents.
RICH STRIPE SILKS, (superior quality) at 3s. 6d. per yard, cost 90 cents.
RICH PLAIN SILKS, for flounced dress, (light colors) at 4s. per yard, cost $1 00.

In order to prevent confusion in the regular sales, the above goods will be exhibited in the Shawl Room and the prices marked on them in plain figures, from which there will be no deviation.

NO DISCOUNT MADE TO JOBBERS.
CHAS. HEARD & CO., No. 301 Grand-st.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856.
WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO.,
(Late NICHOLSON & WRIGHT,)
No. 95 Liberty-st., New-York,
Invite the attention of the trade to their
CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF
FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS,
EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS,
GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES,
LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS,
BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GRO DE RHINE SILKS,
FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c.
CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS
Are solicited to examine our Stock.

L. O. WILSON & CO.,
Nos. 12 Cortlandt and 16 Dey sts.
Have now in store and daily receiving their
SPRING IMPORTATION
OF
CHOICE DRESS GOODS,
With a large stock of
HOSIERY, WHITE GOODS, SHAWLS, NOTIONS and
DOMESTIC COTTONS AND WOOLENS;
Also, a fine stock of
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
Made in the best manner, and got up with reference to the City and near-by trade.

SHAWLS! SHAWLS!!

Will open this morning 75 cartons new Spring shawls, stella borders, rich colors and entirely new designs.
20 cartons high colors, sewed on borders, $4 50, worth $7.
15 cartons finer and richer goods, only $5.
12 cartons superb designs, $6 50 and $7.
25 broche long shawls, all wool, $12, worth $18.
$70,000 worth new goods in silks, shawls, challies, de laines, prints, and other dress goods at astonishingly low prices.
Domestic goods by the bale, piece, or yard.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
H. B. CLAPP & CO., Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., corner of Monroe-st., successors of JUST & CLAPP.

BUY YOUR CARPETS NOW

Before another advance takes place. Messrs. John Crossley & Sons, of Halifax, England, have again advanced the prices of their celebrated

TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS AND VELVET CARPETS.

We have received, per recent arrivals, about 100 Bales of their

CHOICEST SPRING STYLES,
and shall offer them at retail on and after MONDAY, March 10,
AT THE OLD PRICES,
without regard to the recent advance in England.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

NEW SPRING SILKS.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway,
WILL OPEN, THIS DAY, MARCH 10,
A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT
of
Rich Plaid and Stripe Silks,
the newest styles,
at
4s. 6d., 5s., 5s. 6d., 7s., 8s., 9s., and 10s. per yard.
Also,
a magnificent assortment
of
Barege and Lawn Robes,
To which particular attention is called.
CHARLES G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

PART OF A BANKRUPT STOCK.
THE GREATEST BARGAINS
EVER OFFERED.
CHAS. G. HOOK, NO. 380 BOWERY,
Will continue to offer, this week:
Rich Muslin de Laines, at 1s., cost 1s. 3d.
Rich Barege de Laines, at 6d., cost 1s.
Rich Challies, choice colors, at 1s., cost 2s.
Rich Muslin de Laines and Challies, at 1s. 6d., cost 2s. 6d.
All Great Bargains.
CHAS. G. HOOK, No. 380 Bowery.

OPENING OF SPRING MANTILLAS.

The subscriber has just opened his new styles of
SPRING MANTILLAS.

The assortment is unsurpassed, both in richness and variety, embracing rich and elegant styles of Paris-made lace and silk goods, in entirely new patterns.

Buyers from all sections are requested to call and examine the stock, as they will be offered at low prices and on the most favorable terms.

E. S. MILLS,
[illegible]

DRY GOODS.

JUST RECEIVED—NEW SPRING STYLES OF STRAW GOODS,
RIBBONS,
FRENCH FLOWERS,
STRAW SHEETS AND TWISTS,

Which, together with Leaves, Piquets and materials for florists, will be sold low for cash, at Nos. 44 and 46 John-st., corner of William.

HOMER & KETCHUM.

NOTICE TO FIREMEN.
SMITH BROTHERS, 138 and 140 Fulton-st.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FIRE CLOTHING,
Have now on hand a large assortment of
DRAB KERSEY BEAVERS.

COLBY'S SALES
OF
DAMAGED GOODS
FROM THE LATE WRECK.
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.,
WILL OFFER THIS WEEK,
ALL THE REMAINING STOCK
OF WET GOODS.
Comprising
WET SILKS,
WET SHAWLS,
WET DE LAINES,
AND OTHER DRESS GOODS.
WET SHIRTING LINENS,
WET LINEN DAMASK,
WET LINEN TOWELING
AND NAPKINS.
DOMESTIC COTTONS, SLIGHTLY WET.
MARSEILLES QUILTS,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS.
Hotel and Housekeepers can save 50 per cent. at
A. G. COLBY, No. 289 Grand-st.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE,
THE STOCK OF DRY GOODS IN STORE,
No. 23 Grand-st.

Consisting of
SILKS, SHAWLS, MERINOS,
PARAMATTAS, PLAIDS, DE LAINES,
CALICOES, FLANNELS, CASSIMERES,
SATINETS, SHIRTING LINENS, TABLE
DAMASK, NAPKINS, MARSEILLES QUILTS,
BAREGES, PRINTED MUSLINS,
LAWNS, GINGHAMS—And a Large Stock of
DOMESTIC GOODS;
All to be sold at a great sacrifice.
By order of the ASSIGNEE.

OPENING OF SPRING MILLINERY.
M. CAFFE, Importer, No. 408 Broadway,
Will open on TUESDAY, March 11,
PARIS PATTERN BONNETS,
of the latest Paris shape and style. Also,
FRENCH ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS,
the largest and most select assortment in the City.
Milliners are solicited to call and examine.

CHINE SILK ROBES FROM AUCTION.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., will open a beautiful assortment of SILK ROBES this morning, purchased at the late AUCTION SALES, which they will offer at a reduced rate.

A SUPERB STOCK OF SUMMER DRESS GOODS.

Received by the recent steamers, comprising
SILKS, ORGANDIES, JACONETS, BAREGES,
GRENADINES, TISSUES, FLOUNCED ROBES, &c.
NOW OPEN AT RETAIL.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

ALL THE NEW PATTERNS

In real Axminster, Wilton Velvet, Tapestry, Brussels, Three-Ply and superfine Ingrain
CARPETS,
Manufactured by CROSSLEY & SONS, TEMPLETON & Co., and others, imported this Spring. For sale, wholesale and retail, by
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

LEADBEATER'S ASSIGNMENT.
No. 347 BROADWAY.
DRESS GOODS.
Five cases Barege Delaines, at 1s. 6d.
Two cases very Rich Barege Delaines, at 2s.
Exquisite new French Prints, yard wide, at 1s. 6d.
All on sale at tremendous bargains, to close the assignment accounts.
G. B. WILLIAMS & CO.

CURTAIN MATERIALS.

SATIN DAMASK,		LAMPASETTES,
BROCATELLE,	SATIN,	LAINS,
TAPESTRIES,	LACE,	CURTAINS,
CORNICES,	TASSELS,	GIMPS,
	&c., &c., &c.	

NEW GOODS THIS SEASON.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CRAPE SHAWLS.

S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. have now on hand a splendid stock of
PLAIN AND EMBROIDERED CANTON CRAPE SHAWLS.
Price from $4 to $40.
Warranted the cheapest goods in the City.
COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 281 Grand-st.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, No. 456 Broadway, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich Velvet Tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of Oil-Cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

RICHARDSON'S
IRISH LINENS, DAMASKS, &c.

The public will please bear in mind that the genuine goods are always sealed with the full signature of the firm, viz.: "RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN."
J. BULLOCKE & J. S. LOCKE, Agents,
No. 36 Pine-st., New-York.

SPRING AND SUMMER SILKS
FROM AUCTION.
Good quality, and choice patterns, at
75 cents per yard.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

SILK ROBES.

A new and large assortment of Silk Robes will be opened on MONDAY, the 10th inst.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

BLACK SILKS—BLACK SILKS.

Several cases just received, ordered last Fall, 15 per cent. less than present prices, by BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts.

JAMES GRAY & COMPANY—Will open on MONDAY, March 10, a beautiful assortment of New Dress Goods, just received per Arago, consisting of
SILKS,
GRENADINES,
BAREGES,
CRAPE DE PARIS,
ORGANDIES,
MUSLINS,
BRILLIANTS,
CHALLIES,
PERCALS,
DE LAINES,
PRINTS,
GINGHAMS,
FLOUNCED ROBES of every description.
GANTS JOUVIN just opened.
No. 729 Broadway.

PARIS CRINOLIN SKIRTS.—Just received a few Paris manufactured crinolin skirts, also improved patterns of whalebone, hair cloth, florentine, machine stitched, corded. Competent ladies in attendance and to take orders. A ladies' fitting room adjacent to the store. Corsetts, embroideries, laces. E. THOMAS, No. 703 Broadway.

CAST OFF CLOTHING WANTED.—THOMAS D. CONROY, licensed to buy clothing of every description; gentlemen having large or small lots to dispose of will receive the highest price for them, by calling at the store, or addressing THOMAS D. CONROY, No. 491 Pearl-st., will be attended to.

TO ALL WHO USE SEWING MACHINES.—The best six cord white thread, from JOHN CLARK, Jr. & Co., of Mile End, Glasgow, on spools, containing 2,400 yards, warranted, for sale in quantities to suit, by
WILLIAM WHITEWRIGHT, Sole Agent,
No. 98 Maiden-lane.

SEWING MACHINE SILK AND TWIST.—The Piedmont loose twist, in black and colors, the best in use, for sale. THOMAS THORP, Sole Agent, No. 67 Liberty-st.

BEEKMAN & COMPANY—No. 473 Broadway, between Grand and Broome sts., have on hand a splendid line of NEW FRENCH EMBROIDERIES, to which they would respectfully call the attention of the ladies.

DAMAGED GINGHAMS—LAWNS, CHALLIES, LINENS, Table-Cloths, Damasks, Bombazines, Broadcloths, Cassimeres, Table-Covers, &c., for sale by WM. MATHEWS, Nos. 52 and 54 Catharine-st.

NEW LACES AND EMBROIDERIES.—JAMES GRAY & CO. will open several cartons of real Laces, of every make, and a large selection of new French Embroideries, on Monday, March 10.

YOUTH'S AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. J. B. CLOSE, BAILEY & CO., No. 3 Park-place, N. Y.

BOARDING.

BOARD WANTED.—Any person now, or about going to housekeeping (without small children) in a location between 14th-st. and 32d st., 4th and 7th avs., who wish to lessen their expenses by boarding a small family, and can give unexceptionable references, will address Box No. 4,017 Post-Office.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY.—Six or eight persons can obtain good board through the Summer at a pleasant Farm House, about fifty miles from New-York, near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Address, for four days, W. W. W., Times Office, and I will give you a call.

ROOMS TO LET WITHOUT BOARD.—To single gentlemen, situated on the second floor, with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 160 Amity-st., near 6th.

ROOM TO LET—Furnished or unfurnished, in a private house in West 21st-st. Address R. C., Times Office, for two days.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Gentlemen with their wives, also single gentlemen, can obtain good board by applying at 40 Union-square, corner [illegible] and 4th-av.

REOPENING OF THE OLD THISTLE HOUSE IN FRANKFORT-ST.—[illegible] friends and new acquaintances to drop in and give him a first foot on TUESDAY, the 11th inst., and take a dram with him at home. JAMES FARQUHAR, No. 11 Frankfort-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

[illegible]

PIANO-FORTE SOIREE. [illegible] at DODWORTH'S ROOMS, on [illegible] EVENING, March 15. For particulars see programmes at the Music Stores and Daily Papers of the 15th inst.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ITALIAN OPERA.—The Director of the ITALIAN OPERA TROUPE has the honor to announce that

THE PERFORMANCES ONLY

will be given at the Academy of Music previous to the closing of the contracts of the present Operatic Season, on the 31st inst.; commencing on

MONDAY,

the 10th inst., with Verdi's Grand Opera, in four acts,

IL TROVATORE.

MME. DE LA GRANGE, as Leonora.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, as Azucena.
(Being her first appearance here, and first appearance in this Opera in America.)
SIGNORS BRIGNOLI, AMODIO AND GASPARONI,
In their original roles.
MAX MARETZEK.......Musical Director and Conductor.

Doors open at 7½ o'clock, P. M.—Commencing at 8.

Reserved seats may be had at the Box-Office, Academy of Music, or at WM. HALL & SONS, No. 239 Broadway, from 9 o'clock, A. M., to 4 P. M., daily.

Entrance to all parts of the house (without seat).....$1 00
Secured Seat, extra............................50
Second Tier...
Amphitheatre...

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6½. [illegible] cents.

MONDAY EVENING, MARCH 10, [illegible]
THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY.
Mlle. ROBERT IN A NEW BALLET.
NEW DANCES BY THE BALLET TROUPE.
To commence with Jerome Ravel's New Ballet, entitled
FIGARO, THE BARBER OF SEVILLE.
Rosita.................Mlle. Therese [illegible]
Ramona.............................[illegible]
Count Almaviva..................[illegible]
Figaro...............................[illegible]
Dr. Bartolo........................[illegible]
To conclude with Lehmann's New Comic [illegible]
THE ELF-KING; or, WEALTH AND POVERTY.
Principal characters by Antoine, François and [illegible].

BURTON'S CHAMBERS-STREET.—SATURDAY—Two new pieces on one [illegible]. A new Comedy in two acts, by the author of "[illegible]," and called
HELPING HANDS.
Mr. Burton, Mr. Rainford, Mr. Moore, Mr. Reynolds, Mr. Leffingwell, Mrs. A. Parker, Mrs. Burton, Mrs. [illegible] &c. And first time here, the fairy tale of
FORTUNIO AND HIS SEVEN GIFTED SERVANTS.
With New Scenery, Dresses, and an entirely new arrangement of the Music by R. Wooll.
Fortunio, Mrs. C. Howard; The Emperor, [illegible]; Gourmand, Mr. Setchell; Fairy [illegible], Miss [illegible] Thorne.
On TUESDAY and THURSDAY—A WINTER'S TALE.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. R. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 6¼ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, March 10, and every evening during the week will be presented the Grand Romantic Equestrian Drama, entitled
THE CATARACT OF THE GANGES; or,
THE RAJAH'S DAUGHTER.
Mokarra.........................Mr. C. Fisher.
Zamine, Child of the Rajah..........[illegible]

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7 o'clock. THIS EVENING, March 10, 1856, will be acted the Comedy entitled
THE GAME OF LIFE.
Rupert Wolfe......Mr. Lester; Ross Greenleaf.....[illegible]
Chatterton Drake Brough....[illegible]; Widow Bechell....[illegible]
Adam Greenleaf.....Mr. [illegible]; Susan.....[illegible]
After which, the Comedy of the
BOARDING SCHOOL.
Captain Harcourt..............................Mr. [illegible]

PARISIAN NATIONAL THEATRE.—THIS EVENING, March 10, at 6½ o'clock, will be presented the Drama of
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
Badroubaldour......Mr. Ferdinand.......[illegible]
To be followed by
THE FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with Pilgrim's new Indian Drama, entitled
SILVER KNIFE.
Silver Knife......Mr. [illegible]

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES.—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6½ o'clock; performance to commence at 7¼ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, [illegible] performances will commence with the Drama of
TWO LOVES AND A LIFE.
Sir Gervase Rokewood.........................[illegible]
Ruth Ravenscar....................Miss Laura Keene.
To conclude with
NOVELTY.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—[illegible] EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, the deeply interesting FOUNDLING OF THE FOREST. [illegible] and Mr. Hadaway and several other [illegible] piece presented in a manner only attainable by this unrivaled Company. AFTERNOON, at 3, [illegible] MAN OF MANCHESTER. Mr. White [illegible] in the Lion's mouth at 2½ and 7½. Admission 25 cents; Children under ten, 12½ cents.

MADAME [illegible] CABINET.—AMERICAN NOVEL ENTERPRISE, [illegible] Organization, invented New-York, and [illegible].

Dieu est mon [illegible],
Charity est ma devise,
[illegible]

NEWARK THEATRE.—[illegible] ing SATURDAY, March 22. [illegible] wishing engagements, will address [illegible], Lessee and Manager, at Post-Office, [illegible]. J. Stars treated on liberal terms.

W. [illegible]

BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS.—No. [illegible] Broadway.—CROWDED HOUSES [illegible]
THE COURT OF ICE [illegible].
Which will be repeated every evening until further notice.
Fernando fears our town will be invaded,
Therefore the streets with ice he's barricaded.
Preceding the piece,
NEGRO MINSTRELSY,
Consisting of new songs, dances, &c. Commence at [illegible] o'clock. Tickets 25 cents.

NEW-YORK HARMONIC SOCIETY.—The regular rehearsal of this Society takes place THIS EVENING at No. [illegible] Broadway. The Oratorio of Judas Maccabeus is now in rehearsal, under the direction of CARL BERGMAN. Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance. By order,

JAMES H. AIKMAN, Secretary.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—THE THIRTY-FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION will be opened (for a short season) at No. [illegible] Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts., on FRIDAY next, [illegible] inst. T. ADDISON RICHARDS, Corresponding Secretary, N. A.

AN EXCURSION TO CHINA AND JAPAN FOR 25 CENTS.—Broadway Athenæum, No. [illegible] Broadway. Doors open at [illegible]. Two afternoon trains on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS at 3 P. M. Conductors, G. [illegible] HEINE. Call and see them.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM.—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most [illegible] in the City. Open day and evening, at the [illegible] Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—This beautiful building contains various objects of interest [illegible] tapestry, a gallery of paintings, [illegible] valuable statuary, besides agricultural implements and machinery. It will remain open until further notice.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, No. [illegible] BROADWAY.—The best collection [illegible] in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open Day and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

CHEMICAL LECTURES BY DR. DOREMUS.—A course of four lectures on the *Natural History of Creation*, associated with the theories of Astronomy and Geology, and their accordance with the Mosaic account. Illustrated with experiments. To be delivered in Brooklyn, at the PACKER INSTITUTE, in Joralemon-st., at 7½ o'clock, on the evenings of
THURSDAY, March 13. MONDAY, March 17.
THURSDAY, March 20. MONDAY, March 24.

Single tickets for the Course, $1 50. Couple tickets admitting lady and gentleman, $2. Single admission, [illegible] cents, to be obtained at Messrs. JOHN MILHAU, Pharmaceutist, No. 183 Broadway, New-York; E. J. DAMON, Pharmaceutist, No. 260 Fulton-st., cor. Clinton, Brooklyn; BAKER'S Periodical Depot, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., Brooklyn; MARSH'S Athenæum Bookstore, No. 178 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn, and at the door on the evening of each lecture.

THE VALEDICTORY EXERCISES—OF THE NEW-YORK MEDICO-CHIRURGICAL SOCIETY—Will take place at the New-York Medical College, East 13th-st., near 4th-av., THIS EVENING, March 10, at 7½ o'clock. The Valedictory Oration will be delivered by GEORGE T. DOUGHERTY, A. M., M. D. Also, an address by Prof. J. M. CARNOCHAN, M. D. Dodworth's Band will be in attendance. The profession and public generally are invited to attend.

JAMES S. WOOD, Secretary.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN UNION OF NEW-YORK.—The next regular meeting will be held in the Lecture room of Clinton Hall, Astor-place, (third floor) on MONDAY, March 10, at 7½ P. M. An essay on moral volition will be read by DWIGHT H. OLMSTEAD. To be followed by a discussion on the subject of the essay. The public are invited.

J. CLEMENT D. NEWMAN, Rec. Secy.

A MEETING OF THE CITY SUNDAY SCHOOL SOCIETY—Together with the Pastors and Sunday School laborers of all the Methodist Episcopal Churches in this City, will be held THIS (Monday) EVENING, 10th inst., at 7½ o'clock, in the M. E. Church, [illegible] near Bleecker-st. Addresses will be delivered by Rev. [illegible] H. FERRIS and Rev. H. MATTISON.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALT RHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly, warranted. LIQUID ROUGE for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE. HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at Dr. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

TO PHOTOGRAPHERS, AMBROTYPISTS AND DAGUERREOTYPISTS.—We have for sale—nitrate silver, pure; [illegible] cotton, [illegible] gold and sodium, [illegible], chloride gold, [illegible], bromine, [illegible], sulphuric ether, [illegible] and a full assortment of pure chemicals, American and foreign. [illegible], No. 100 William-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

TO LET.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

TO LET.

BOUNTY LANDS.

INSURANCE.

COPARTNERSHIP.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

FINANCIAL.

OILS AND PAINTS.

DIVIDENDS.

BANK NOTICES.

FURNITURE.

AUCTION SALES.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY.—March 10, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, for account of whom it may concern:

[illegible] Chicago and Rock Island Railroad 1st mtge. Bonds

[illegible] State 6 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000

[illegible] City 6 per cent. Bonds ... $1,000

[illegible] Railroad 2d mortgage Bonds ... $1,000

[illegible] Terre Haute and Alton Railroad 2d mtge. Bonds ... $1,000

$1,000 Great Western Railroad 10 per cent. 1st mortgage Bond.

$1,000 New-York and New-Haven Railroad 7 per cent. Bond.

$1,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 1st mtge. 8 per cent. Convertible Bonds ... $1,000

$1,000 California State 7 per cent. Bond, redeemable in New-York in 1861.

$74,000 Breckinridge Cannel Coal Company ... $7,000

[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... $100

[illegible] Fire Insurance Co. ... 25

10 shares Mechanics' Bank of Williamsburg ... 50

[illegible] shares Farmers' and Citizens' Bank of Long Island ... 50

[illegible] River Bank ... 50

[illegible] Metropolitan Bank ... 100

[illegible] Bank of Commerce ... 100

[illegible] New Hampshire Coal and Iron Co. ... 100

[illegible] Knickerbocker Stage Company ... 100

[illegible] shares The Jersey Little Falls Manufacturing Co. ... 10

Also, by order of an executor:

[illegible] shares National Fire Insurance Co. ... $37 50

[illegible] shares Long Island Insurance Co. ... 50

[illegible] shares Howard Insurance Co. ... 50

150 shares Firemen's Insurance Co. ... 17

[illegible] shares Manhattan Co. ... 50

[illegible] shares Merchants' Bank ... 50

[illegible] shares Mechanics' Bank ... 25

[illegible] shares North River Bank ... 50

$[illegible] Illinois new Internal Improvement Stock.

$1,000 Indiana State 5 per cent. Stock.

$[illegible] Illinois Internal Improvement Stock.

[illegible] Indiana State 2½ per cent. Stock.

$[illegible] Indiana 5 per cent. Canal.

Terms of Sale—Ten per cent. this day, and the balance before 2 o'clock to-morrow. The accrued interest on all the Bonds, with exception of those sold for account of an executor, will be charged to the purchaser. Next regular sale on THURSDAY, March 13.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer and Banker, No. 4 Broad-st.

Baker & Weeks, Auctioneers.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF A COUNTRY RESIDENCE.—BAKER & WEEKS, Auctioneers, will sell on TUESDAY, the 11th day of March, 1856, at 12 o'clock M., at the Merchants' Exchange, City of New-York, a country residence, with about 1½ acres of ground, in the town of East Chester, Westchester County, one mile from Williams' Bridge Depot, on the Harlem and New-Haven Railroads. The property is on high ground, overlooking the Sound, and fronting the old Boston Turnpike, and is in the neighborhood of Mr. Samuel S. Cary's and Mr. [illegible] residences. The size of the house is [illegible] feet, two stories, with good cellar, and kitchen [illegible] well finished throughout, with marble mantels, &c. The house is new, and has only been occupied six months. Unless previously disposed of at private sale, it will then be sold at auction. Two-thirds of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage, part for a term of years. For further particulars, apply to CLARK & CORNWALL, Attorneys, &c., No. 1[illegible] Broadway, New-York.

John K. Oakley, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE.—(To close the concern) of the LEASE, FIXTURES AND STOCK OF FANCY, STAPLE AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS, contained in the store No. 16[illegible] Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell at auction on MONDAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock A. M., the lease (3 years from May next) of that first-class store and basement, No. 16[illegible] Atlantic-st., size [illegible] by [illegible], together with the fixtures of same, which are of the most complete and modern character, consisting of large plate glass front, mahogany counters, shelving and drawers all round, stationary cases covered with [illegible] mirrors, clock, furnace and gas fixtures, &c., &c., at the nominal rent of $[illegible] per annum. The stock is complete, fresh and well assorted. The store has been established for a number of years, and is well and favorably known, and possesses peculiar advantages for parties desiring to engage in the Dry Goods trade. The above property is unquestionably the most desirable offering for competition that has been put up to auction for years. Terms at the time and place of sale.

A. M. Merwin, Auctioneer.

BANGS, BROTHER & CO.—Trade Sale Rooms, No. 13 Park-row. SIXTY-THIRD NEW-YORK TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY, March 11, with the sale of books, which will occupy six days.

After the book sale, the stationery, papers, blank books, &c., will be sold, commencing on TUESDAY, March 25, and continuing until completed.

The sale of stereotype plates, engraved steel and copper plates, will be held on SATURDAY, March 22.

Publishers will find that the catalogue embraces substantial attractions, rendering the sale worthy of the attendance of all classes of buyers, small as well as large, there being no restriction as to the size of lots; and as there is also no restriction as to the increase of quantities over those announced in the catalogue, they may rely upon obtaining their full supplies.

The catalogue is now ready.

M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers.

Nos. 67 and 69 South 4th-st., Philadelphia.

TO BOOKSELLERS.—THE FORTY-SIXTH PHILADELPHIA TRADE SALE will commence on TUESDAY MORNING, March 11, and continue daily until finished. The catalogue comprises liberal contributions from all the leading publishers of the Union, besides stationery, paper, &c., &c.

BIBLE PLATES.—On THURSDAY, March 13, will be sold without reserve, on a credit of 6, 12, 18 and 24 months, the stereotype plates of HOGAN & THOMPSON'S ILLUSTRATED QUARTO BIBLE, LIFE OF CHRIST and SCRIPTURE GALLERY, with 130 splendid illustrations on steel. These plates are new and in perfect condition, and the embellishments designed and executed in the best style of the highest order. They will be positively sold, without reserve or limitation.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

VALUABLE 20TH-STREET PROPERTY AT AUCTION.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at auction, on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, New-York:

The very valuable and desirable lots of land, situated on the north side of 20th-st., commencing 250 feet west of 8th-av., being 25 feet front and rear, by 92 feet deep.

The above property, situated in one of the best neighborhoods in this City, is well worthy the attention of those seeking locations for first-class residences.

Every lot put up will be positively sold to the highest bidder.

For maps and further particulars, apply to the auctioneer, No. 12 Wall-st.

Thomas J. Miller, Auctioneer.

MILLER & MORRIS—Will sell at auction by order of the Assignees of L. J. COSTAR, on THURSDAY, March 13, 1856, at 2 o'clock, P. M., at the Coal Exchange, No. 36½ Pine-st., the lease of the long-established Coal-Yard Nos. 33 and 35 Stanton-st., having two years to run from the 1st May next. The premises are admirably adapted for the coal business, having all the appurtenances for conducting the same, such as stables, sheds, office, scales, &c. For full particulars, apply at the Office of the Auctioneers, No. 11 Pine-st.

E. B. Franklin, Auctioneer.

PLANTS AT AUCTION.—E. B. FRANKLIN will sell, at the seed-store of McIlvain & Young, No. 7 John-st., on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at 10½ A. M., a choice collection of Camellia Japonica, Deutzias, Cinerarias, &c., with a large assortment of other choice greenhouse plants, in full bloom and fine condition, from Wm. Wilson, florist, 14th-st. and Astoria. Also, a few of the new and beautiful Chinese plant Dielytra Spectabilis, in full flower, for which orders will be received at No. 43 West 14th-st.

Philip R. Wilkins, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF THE STEAMBOAT CROTON AT AUCTION.—PHILIP R. WILKINS will sell at auction on THURSDAY, March 20, 1856, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, unless previously disposed of at private sale, the well-known fast and splendid steamer CROTON, now lying at the foot of 12th-st., East River. Her dimensions are as follows: burden, [illegible] tons; length, 181 feet; breadth, 26 feet 3 inches; depth, 8 feet; cylinder, 37½ inches, 10 feet stroke; she is in perfect running order and fully equipped in all respects. For further particulars, apply to the Auctioneer, 11 Wall-st.

Adrian H. Muller, Auctioneer.

BOWERY PROPERTY.—ADRIAN H. MULLER will sell at public auction on TUESDAY, March 11, 1856, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12 o'clock M., the large and splendid lot No. 54 Bowery, with the buildings thereon; lot 25 feet front and rear by 125 feet deep, [illegible]. Assessment for widening Walker-st., and for the extension of the Bowery, is paid by the seller.

Austin Bangs, Auctioneer.

A. BANGS & CO.—WILL SELL AT AUCTION on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock A. M., at their store, No. 18 Cortlandt-st., 570 cases boots, shoes, brogans, &c., comprising, in part, the stock of a retailer, together with a desirable lot of goods fresh from the factories, suitable for the Spring trade.

J. & H. Bartlett, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—TUESDAY, March 11, 10 o'clock, No. 261 Pearl-st., a large and desirable stock, all kinds white granite, blue, common and stone ware. Glass of all kinds, French China, silver-plated ware, &c., in lots to suit dealers. Catalogues now ready. Sale positive.

W. A. Carter, Auctioneer.

GROCERIES, FISH, PAPER, LIQUORS, SOAP, &c.—TUESDAY, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 Dey-st., corner Greenwich, codfish, mackerel, herrings, cod-fish, rum, gin, brandy, tobacco, cigars, soap, candles, bottles, sausage, knives, forks, scissors, saws, spoons, files, [illegible], stoves, clocks, coats, pants, collars.

D. D. Nash, Auctioneer, Office No. 396 Broadway.

D. D. NASH INFORMS HIS FRIENDS and the public that he is prepared to give his personal attention to the sale of furniture, &c., at the residence of those wishing to sell at auction.

EXECUTOR'S SALE AT AUCTION—Of [illegible] Property, in Newark, N. J. The subscriber will expose for sale at public auction on the premises, on FRIDAY, March 28, at 2 o'clock P. M., the valuable property situated at the corner of Broad and William-sts., known as the City Hotel. The lot is about 55 feet 5 inches [illegible] and [illegible] feet ten inches in depth, [illegible] the depth of 160 feet, [illegible] for the distance of 87 [illegible] is about 200 feet deep on the north [illegible] with a commodious alley on the [illegible] front of [illegible] feet. The hotel was erected at great expense, and is a very substantial mansion, occupying the whole front and is about 140 feet deep. It is four stories high, besides a basement and [illegible] cellar.

The property will be set up at the price of $[illegible], and will be sold to the highest bidder above that sum. Ten per cent. of the purchase money will be required to be paid on the day of sale, and 25 per cent. on the 15th day of April next, when the deed will be delivered on the premises, at 12 M. of that day. The balance of the purchase money can remain on bond and mortgage of the premises for five years, on interest at 6 per cent. per annum, from 15th April next, payable half-yearly. Persons desirous of purchasing are invited to make a particular examination of the premises. DAVID H. NEVINS, Executor of the Estate of Russell H. Nevins, deceased.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—Will be sold at public auction, on TUESDAY, the 18th day of March, inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., the lease of the coal yard No. [illegible] Avenue A, the good will of the business connected [illegible] a horse, cart, stable, sheds, shovels, eighty tons of Cumberland coal, and eight tons of egg coal. By order of the Assignee.

AUCTION SALES.

Russell W. Westcott, Auctioneer.

ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTE, &c., AT AUCTION.—At the residence, No. 71 5th-av., near 14th-st.—R. W. WESTCOTT will sell, THIS DAY, March 10, at 10½ o'clock, the entire elegant furniture of the above house, all in fine order, having been used but four months, and to be peremptorily sold to the highest bidder, without regard to weather, consisting in part of elegant rosewood piano-forte, stool and cover, rich tapestry, Wilton and other room and stair carpets; 1 elegant suite rosewood parlor furniture, 9 pieces, covered in rich brocade with slip covers; 1 do. solid rosewood, covered in green velvet, 9 pieces; 2 large French plate pier mirrors, with slabs and brackets; French shades and cornices, rich lace curtains, rosewood centre and pier tables, with statuary marble tops; rosewood marble-top etagere, mirror doors and back; rosewood reception and arm chairs, rich Dresden mantel vases, ormolu clock, card and sofa tables, oil-paintings, bronzes, &c.; solid rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, 11 elegant hair mattresses, feather beds, blankets, counterpanes, rosewood and mahogany dressing bureaus, with marble tops; wash stands to match; China toilet sets, mahogany and French chairs, sofas, tete-a-tetes, rockers, oval mirrors, library bookcase, &c., with a large variety of bedroom and basement furniture; 1 enameled cottage suite, dining and tea-tables, rich China sets, rich cut glass ware, ivory cutlery, oil cloth, hat stand, &c., as the entire furniture must be sold and removed immediately. A deposit will be required of all purchasers. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

Sylvester Stover, Auctioneer.

BY SYLVESTER STOVER.—TO-MORROW, March 11, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 87 West 24th-st., near 6th-av., a large sale of elegant household furniture, consisting of a general assortment, viz.: Rich Wilton and tapestry carpets, rosewood piano-forte, pier glasses, rich lace window curtains, three magnificent rosewood parlor suites, [illegible] costly rosewood etageres, [illegible] secretary bookcases, [illegible] oil painting and parlor [illegible] wood and mahogany bedsteads, bureaus and washstands with marble-tops, costly enameled China toilet sets, superior hair mattresses, feather beds, bedding, oval mirrors, French sofas, cottage and spring-seat chairs, hall stand, oil-cloth, stair carpets, extension table, elegant gold-band China dinner set, do. tea and coffee sets, ruby and crystal-cut glassware, rich cutlery and silver ware, &c. This sale will be found worthy the special attention of those in want of first-class furniture. Catalogues on the morning of sale.

J. J. Waldron, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA.—H. G. EVANS will sell on TUESDAY, March 11, at 10 o'clock, at the salesroom No. 6 Liberty-st., a large assortment of all kinds of China, white granite and common ware, by the package or in lots to suit, from the shelves; also, 250 cases glass ware, assorted; goods well packed for shipping. Sales every Tuesday.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO MATCH MANUFACTURERS.—Will be sold, THIS (Monday) MORNING, at 10½ precisely, without any reserve, at No. 149 East 23d-st., near 3d-av., a lot of valuable machinery for making matches, with Patent Right for State of New-York, all in one lot, to pay cash advanced. Deposit of $100 required, remainder within twenty-four hours.

Tunis Morrell, Auctioneer.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.—Will be sold, THIS MORNING, at 12 o'clock, at the spacious salesroom No. 81 Nassau-st., a valuable stock of cabinet furniture of all kinds, for genteel housekeeping, including choice articles fully described on catalogue, which is ready. Shippers will be served with packing.

A. C. Tuttle, Auctioneer.

AT THE HORSE BAZAAR—No. 81 Crosby-st., auction sales of horses, wagons, harness, &c., every MONDAY and WEDNESDAY at 12 o'clock. Persons having property to dispose of will please call and have it registered. JOHN H. GATFIELD, Proprietor.

George Cook, Auctioneer.

GEORGE COOK—Will sell, on WEDNESDAY, March 12, at 10½ o'clock, at the spacious salesrooms No. 449 Broadway, near Grand-st., a large stock of elegant custom-made furniture, parlor suites, bureaus, bookcases, sofas, chairs, &c. Sale positive. Catalogues on morning of sale.

DAMAGED DRY GOODS AT AUCTION.—WILLIAM TOPPING & CO., No. 92 Broadway, will sell, on MONDAY, March 10, a large sale of damaged Dry Goods, from the late fire at the store of Cleveland & Co., No. 20 Exchange-place. The above are to be sold for account of the companies interested, for cash, without reserve.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 84 and 86 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale, a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and Collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. Reference—Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

INSTRUCTION.

DAILY NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Daily Normal School of the Board of Education will be open for the registry, examination, classification and instruction of female pupils on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, at 4 o'clock P. M., at the school-room in the Hall of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm-sts., commencing on MONDAY, the 11th inst.; and for males, on WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS, at the same place at 4 o'clock P. M., commencing on the 13th inst. The regular Daily sessions will commence as soon as the requisite number of pupils will have been enrolled. All persons residing in the City, of 14 years of age and upwards, if females, and 16 years and upwards, if males, who intend to pursue the profession of teaching, may present themselves for examination.

WM. H. NEILSON, WM. ALLASON,
WM. S. SEE, B. R. WINTHROP,
J. DAVENPORT, JEDEDIAH MILLER,
DAVID WEBB,
Executive Committee on Normal Schools.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM.—Bible house.—(A school with two departments, limited to 20 boys each.)—Mr. BINGHAM is determined that this school shall always be in scholarship the most thorough, in deportment the most courteous, and in every respect the most valuable one which it is possible to make it. The uniform dress has been given up. The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

NO. 773.—WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING, ARITHMETIC, ELOCUTION, ENGLISH GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION, including Spelling, the French, Spanish and German languages. The subscriber's charges are moderate. Ladies' class at 4 o'clock. Gentlemen meet in the evening. Private lessons given. Apply from 2 to 9 o'clock, at No. 773 Broadway, between 9th and 10th-sts. C. ROBBINS ELLENWOOD.

SELECT SCHOOL.—For boys, at No. 7 West 15th-st.; a thorough education (Classical and English) is imparted under a system of steady and exact discipline. The mode of teaching is mild but decided, appealing to the affections, while steadily training the intellect,—a system which not only insures knowledge, but greatly enhances its value.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, and No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full quarter. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantage.

$5.—WRITING.—THIS DAY, DOLBEAR'S Academy, No. 609 Broadway, Double-entry Book-keeping is taught on plans of real business, by an accomplished practical book-keeper, who guarantees to qualify students for any situation, before the first of May. Seats secured this day, only $10 for the full course.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH'S—WRITING AND BOOK-KEEPING ACADEMIES, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Franklin-st., and No. 277 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. Ladies or gentlemen may receive class or private instruction, during the day and evening. New pupils received daily this week, at reduced charges.

TO YOUNG AMERICANS.—C. FABREGON, a French teacher, will deliver, in the morning, from 8 to 9 o'clock, a course of French lessons. Apply, between 12 and 5 P. M., to office of the *Courrier des Etats-Unis*, No. 73 Franklin-st. Translations in French attended to by the same.

ALLAN IRVING, PROFESSOR OF SINGING.—So celebrated for his method of strengthening and cultivating the voice, in the modern Italian style of singing, has a few hours in the week disengaged. For terms apply at his residence, No. 5 University-place.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

THE SPRING TERM OF—Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies commenced Feb. 4, at 4 West 37th-st., 3 doors from 5th-av.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

INSURANCE AGAINST BURGLARY!!—
EXTRA SAFE PAD LOCKS
FOR STORE DOORS,
DETECTOR TILL LOCKS,
EXTRA SAFE NIGHT LATCHES
AND ALL DESCRIPTIONS OF
BUILDING HARDWARE.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
MANY, BALDWIN & MANY,
No. 40 John-st., corner Dutch.

NAPANOCH SALISBURY HAMMERED IRON.—Made from Salisbury cold blast pig, and reheated with charcoal. This iron is warranted of extraordinary strength and quality, and is unsurpassed by any other iron made. Orders received for shafts, car-axles, shapes for locomotives and other work; sizes ½ to 6 in. square, in store, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Co. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

CHANDELIERS AND GAS FIXTURES.—A large assortment of new and original designs, all of our own manufacture, will be found at our new warerooms No. 598 Broadway. MITCHELL, BAILEY & CO.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

FOR WINE DEALERS, GROCERS AND CHEMISTS.—Improved FAUCETS, for wines, acids, spirits, ale, water, &c. Manufactured by G. W. STEARNS, No. 340 Pearl-st., near Broadway.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON.—For car-wheels and work requiring very great strength. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, fine, yet strong, warranted first-rate, for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than twenty thousand cases, without one instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business or expose him to detection, while in most recent cases there is a cure in twenty-four hours. Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultation. W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure;" numerous plates, $1. Office No. 60 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture-weeds a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

Directions for Use.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

MARSH, OEVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

TO SUFFERING HUMANITY.—DR. HUNTER'S BOTANIC CORDIAL is the remedy for general and local Debility, loss of Virile Power, Premature Decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuses, &c. Its effects are efficacious and salutary, beyond description, in youth manhood and old age; indeed, the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Cordial were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

Dr. HUNTER'S GONORRHŒA SPECIFIC cures Gonorrhœa, however virulent; it is adapted for Gleet and Stricture, however long standing; likewise Gravel, Diseased Kidneys, and all diseases of the Genito-Urinary System, in either sex.

Dr. HUNTER'S RED DROP is the great remedy for the Venereal Disease in its different stages, Syphilis in all its various forms and secondary symptoms; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

ALL THE ABOVE REMEDIES are alike devoid of bad taste, smell and all nauseating qualities.

Sold in cases, at $1 each, at the old established HUNTERIAN DISPENSARY, No. 3 Division-st., New-York.

Dr. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying it up in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours.

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c. Its effects are efficacious in youth, manhood and old age; the virile powers would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which unfortunately the English Physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3, are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world by H. A. BARROW M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, who is appointed by the patentee to give advice to all patients in America. Consultation fee, if by letter, $5. A minute description of case, stating age, habits and avocation, are necessary. Attendance daily from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted) unless by previous appointment. No. 31 Greene-st. near Canal.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—The undersigned, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated Surgeons of this City, Drs. CARNOCHAN and MOTT, may be consulted, confidentially, in his specialty, (which also includes all diseases of the throat and lungs) at his conveniently located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, from 9 to 1 o'clock, and from 5 to 8, daily. He tenders to all afflicted positive assurance of relief, and those who have been abused by "specifics," antidotes, books, "no-mercury," and like effusions of the numerous medical charlatans of the day, may rely on having their cases treated effectually, no matter how complicated they may appear. His extended observations in the famous Hospital du Midi, in Paris, under RICORD himself, together with the many new and efficient remedies of this eminent surgeon, render failure impossible.

For the satisfaction of the interested it is proper here to state, that RICORD'S PRACTICE in sexual diseases—which comprehends the derangements of these organs as well—is the modern and only rational system (combining rapidity of cure with entire safety to the constitution) recognized by science, as it expressly rejects the old, empirical, secret and hazardous employment of such pretended specifics as mercury, cubebs, copaiva, &c. Recent cases cured without any delay, and the most candid information given in every instance. The subscriber's treatment of Consumption, constitutional, scrofulous, mercurial and nervous diseases, is based entirely on the modern and improved science of medicine, and has been eminently successful.

It may be mentioned, for the information of patients residing in the country or distant cities, that they can at any time consult the subscriber by letter, giving a plain statement of their case, when the necessary medicines adapted to it will be prepared and sent to them.

Consultations en Français.

C. D. HAMMOND, M. D.,
Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—Eleventh edition, 340 pages, 75 colored figures, cloth $1. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 to 2, and 6 to 9 P. M., No. 43 Reade-st., corner of No. 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 10 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J. being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases undertaken. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—Dr. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the worst of which can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines [illegible] the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M., to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession, [illegible] guarantees speedy and permanent cures. His method of treatment is [illegible] the great [illegible] of Paris, and all cases are treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT,

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, November 19, 1855.

1. Express Mail.—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland, 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c., connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis, and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. Lightning Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:30 A. M.

3. Night Express.—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 6 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 2 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

Mail Train:

At 8:15 A. M., via Norwalk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 2:10 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at all the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.

Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co., Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD*, and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont, and intermediate [illegible]. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No Train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at [illegible] with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., via PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of express train of New-York and New-Haven and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads from New-York at 8 o'clock A. M. 3:30 P. M. for Providence, after arrival of Evening Express from New-York on Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00 and reaches Hartford to connect with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:

Providence for Hartford 3:15 P. M., arriving 7:15 P. M.; connecting with express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Waterbury for Hartford 7:50 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.

Hartford for Waterbury 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections see *Pathfinder Railway Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy.

On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 11 M. Express Train 5 P. M.

For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.

The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st-sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, opened to Mauch Chunk. WINTER ARRANGEMENT, commencing Nov. 19, 1855. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:30 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 4 P. M. JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, MONTREAL and OGDENSBURG.—The only direct through line by Hudson River Railroad at [illegible] arrive at [illegible]; arrive at Rutland at 9 P. M.; lodge; leave at 5:20 A. M.; arrive at Burlington at 9:30, Plattsburgh and Rouse's Point 12, noon, and Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon; leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave by Troy and Boston Railroad at 5:15 A. M., for North and East. ISAAC V. BAKER, Supt.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY, Office No. 73 South 4th-st.—PHILADELPHIA, Dec. 26, 1855.—Notice is hereby given that the Transfer Books of the Stock of this Company will be closed on THURSDAY, 3d January, and be re-opened on 15th January next. Holders of certificates which have been discharged from this office, or either of the Transfer Agencies, are particularly requested to have them registered in the Transfer Books, to which they have been transferred prior to 3d January. By order of the Board of Managers. J. BRADFORD, Secretary and Treasurer.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West via Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $15 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4 and 6 o'clock P. M. daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 33d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA.—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 25. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—SPECIAL NOTICE.—From and after March 4, 1856, the Sunday Mail Train will be discontinued.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

PROPOSALS.

TO BUILDERS.—Sealed proposals will be received until WEDNESDAY, the 19th of March, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for furnishing the materials and doing the work necessary for the erection and finishing of a new school building on the east side of Chrystie-st., between Delancey and Rivington sts., in the Xth Ward. Separate proposals will be received for the mason's work and materials, or for the carpenter's work and materials, and a bidder may, in addition, propose for the whole. Each proposal must state the names and residences of the persons proposed by the bidder as sureties for the performance of his contract.

The plans and elevations can be seen at the office of Thomas R Jackson, architect, corner of Broadway and Barclay-street; of whom, or of the Clerk of the Board of Education, printed copies of the specifications can be procured. Proposals, which should be indorsed "Proposals for Xth Ward School," will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts., and at no other place; and no proposal will be received after the time above fixed. The School Officers reserving the right to reject any or all of the proposals. By order of the Board of School Officers of the Xth Ward.

WM. JONES, Jr.,
JACOB RAYNOR, } Committee.
JACOB LEON.

New-York, March 5, 1856.

PROPOSALS.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education until the 19th day of March, 1856, at 3 o'clock, P. M., for building wings, putting on an additional story, and making alterations to WARD SCHOOL-HOUSE No. 12, situated in Madison, near Scammel-st., in accordance with plans and specifications which may be seen at the office of the Clerk of the Board of Education, corner of Grand and Elm sts. The estimates must be made in accordance with the By-Laws of the Board of Education. The School Officers reserve the right to reject any or all of the estimates if deemed for the interest of the public. Information will be given on application to the Clerk of the Board of Education, or to either of the undersigned Committee. By order of the Board of School Officers of the VIIth Ward.

JAMES F. BREMNER,
DAVID WEBB,
J. E. BRINSMADE, } Building Com.
Z. C. INSLEE,
WADE B. WORRALL.

New-York, March 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That application will be made to the Governor of the State of New-York for the pardon of CHARLES ROBERTS, who was convicted at the Court of Sessions in the City and County of New-York, on the 7th day of July, 1852, of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to be imprisoned in the State Prison at Sing Sing, for the term of six years. WEBB & [illegible], Attorneys, Albany.

FALL RIVER LINE.—The steamers BAY STATE, Capt. Brown, and EMPIRE STATE, Capt. Brayton, of the Fall River Line, have resumed their regular daily trips via Long Island Sound—one of them leaving Pier No. 3, North River, New-York, EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. WM. BORDEN.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible].
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75; exclusive use of extra size staterooms, $325; from Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.		FROM LIVERPOOL.	
Wednesday, Nov. 28	1855	Saturday, Dec. 1	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 12	1855	Saturday, Dec. 15	1855
Wednesday, Dec. 26	1855	Saturday, Dec. 29	1855
Saturday, Jan. 5	1856	Saturday, Jan. 12	1856
Saturday, Jan. 19	1856	Wednesday, Jan. [illegible]	1856
Saturday, Feb. 2	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 6	1856
Saturday, Feb. 16	1856	Wednesday, Feb. 20	1856
Saturday, Mar. 1	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 5	1856
Saturday, Mar. 15	1856	Wednesday, Mar. 19	1856
Saturday, Mar. 29	1856	Wednesday, April 2	1856
Saturday, Apr. 12	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 16	1856
Saturday, Apr. 26	1856	Wednesday, Apr. 30	1856
Saturday, May 10	1856	Wednesday, May 14	1856
Saturday, May 24	1856	Wednesday, May 28	1856
		Wednesday, June 11	1856

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

Notice.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool.—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Feb. 27.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Mar. 5.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Mar. 12.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York ... Wednesday, Mar. 19.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston ... Wednesday, Mar. 26.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave N. York ... Wednesday, April 2.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston ... Wednesday, April 9.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York ... Wednesday, April 16.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston ... Wednesday, April 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship HERMANN, E. HIGGINS, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, March 22, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon ... $130
In first cabin, lower saloon ... 110
In second cabin ... 60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer WASHINGTON will succeed the HERMANN, and sail April 19.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH ... Saturday, 29th of March, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller. EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Capt. Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle-wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first class passengers, are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR GIBRALTAR, MALTA AND TRIESTE.—The splendid steamship [illegible], Capt. [illegible], will leave for the above ports on SATURDAY, March [illegible], at 12 o'clock, noon, precisely. A desirable opportunity is now offered for parties wishing to visit Spain, Italy and Austria. The ship is in the most perfect order, and passengers will avoid the difficulties of a higher latitude at this season.

At Malta she will connect with steamers running to Constantinople, Alexandria, in Egypt, &c.

Price to Gibraltar, $125; to Malta or Trieste $150.

A few Second-Class passengers will be taken. For passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LONDON—Calling at Cork each way for passengers. The new and powerful screw steamer BRENDA is appointed to sail as above, on TUESDAY, the 15th of April, and will take a limited number of first, second and third-class passengers. For freight or passage, apply to ABRAHAM BELL'S SONS, No. 25 Park-row.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

GREAT BARGAINS.—At the St. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS, No. 519 Broadway. Gilbert's boudoir Pianos for small rooms, 6¾-octave large front, round Pianos, with full iron frame and fancy desk, for $225; 7-octave, do. do., for $250, made for us and warranted. These instruments are new, and not offered at low prices, "because we are going to Europe or Cuba," but because we purchase "for cash," and can afford them at the low prices. One second hand rosewood 7-octave Piano for $200.

A large assortment of Piano stools and covers, from $2 to $25. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. A few new Pianos for sale upon monthly installments.

JUDSON & MUNGER,
St. Nicholas Hotel, No. 519 Broadway.

ORGANS.—HENRY GRABB, Flatbush, (near Brooklyn, L. I.,) is prepared to furnish Church Organs of any size, at short notice, and of a quality not exceeded by any, and on as favorable terms.

He has now completed an Organ (in a black walnut case) worth about $750, suitable for an ordinary-sized church, and has also a number of Organs nearly finished, of larger size, from 20 stops up to 30, with 2, 3, and 4 rows of keys, and 32-feet pipes, which he can furnish at short notice.

Application by letter will receive prompt attention. Omnibuses run from Fulton Ferry every few minutes to the factory in Clarkson-st., Flatbush.

He refers to some of the best organs in our cities for specimens of his work, such as the organ in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Brooklyn Heights, and others.

HAINES BROS.' CELEBRATED IRON-FRAME PIANOS.—Large assortment at the music store of COOK & BROTHER, Agents, No. 343 Broadway. "I am happy to say that I have used Haines Bros.' Pianos at Musical Conventions, and find them excellent instruments."—*George F. Root.* "For purity and fullness of tone and elasticity of touch, they deserve the highest praise."—*I. B. Woodbury.* "During an experience of forty years in the musical profession, I have seldom met with instruments which have pleased me so much in all respects."—*Julius Metz.*

A SEVEN-OCTAVE, ROSEWOOD PIANO FOR SALE.—Richly finished, with round corners and moulding, with rich gilt ornamental rose pattern plate, beautiful, full rich tone, and made by a celebrated City maker, with unexpired warrantee for two years from December last; it is richly polished. Can be fully tested by the purchaser. Will be sold for $210 cash. A rare chance. Apply at No. [illegible] 6th-av., near 33d-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, AND MUSIC.—HORACE WATERS, agent for the best Boston and New-York pianos, is now selling, at No. 333 Broadway, an entirely new stock of superior pianos, melodeons, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at greatly reduced prices. No better opportunity to secure great bargains was ever offered. Music at a large discount. Great inducements offered the trade.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this popular instrument.

BARGAINS.—New round-corner 6¾ octave pianos with iron frames, for $150; second-hand do. for $60, $100 and $175; melodeons for $45, $60 and $90. Pianos and melodeons to let at low rates, by S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway. Agent for Hallet, Davis & Co.'s pianos and Mason & Hamlin's melodeons and harmoniums.

SECOND-HAND PIANOS.—Six very fine second-hand pianos, bought for cash, and will be sold very low; prices from $50 to $150. Several new melodeons to let; a 6¾ octave Hallet, Davis & Co. Æolian piano for sale at $[illegible], and an old piano will be taken in exchange. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANO-FORTE FOR SALE.—Good diagonal 7-octave rosewood Piano-Forte, in elegant case, made by best maker, and cost $450, will be sold for $250, been used a few months. Can be seen at No. 134 West [illegible]-st., from 10 to 3 P. M. Considered, by best judges, superior to any other piano made.

HALLETT BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, [illegible] Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted [illegible] in [illegible] and purity of tone. [illegible]

J. & C. FISCHER'S PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTORY, [illegible]

EXTRA AND CHOICE [illegible] [illegible]

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—JOHN A. [illegible] against WILLIAM [illegible] and [illegible] DUNCAN [illegible] RICK BRICE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] Broadway, in said city, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars with interest from the [illegible] day of December one thousand eight hundred and fifty-[illegible], besides the costs of this action. B. McMAHON, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. [illegible] Broadway. Dated New-York, Dec. 5, 1855. City of New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York on the [illegible] day of December, 1855.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES W. CONLEY, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars and ninety-five cents, with interest from the 27th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

WILLIAM E. STAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

WILLIAM E. STAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—GEORGE W. BAKER, plaintiff, against HENRY ROGERS, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer on the said complaint on the subscriber, at my office, No. 67 Wall-st., in this City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of [illegible] hundred dollars, with interest from the [illegible] day of [illegible], 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856.

WILLIAM E. STAFFORD, Plaintiff's Attorney, No. 67 Wall-st.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the [illegible] day of January, 1856.

WILLIAM E. STAFFORD, Plff's Att'y.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. SAMUEL E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against PATRICK CASSIDY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at the [illegible] of JAS. E. PRENTICE & CO., corner of [illegible] and [illegible], in the city of Brooklyn, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated Jan. 12, 1856. MICHAEL CASSIDY, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER W. WORTH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of [illegible] next.—Dated, New-York, Nov. [illegible], 1855. EDWARD E. WORTH, [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] W. BIRDS[illegible], late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. [illegible] Fulton-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of July next.—Dated New-York, Jan. [illegible], 1856. ALFRED GLOCK, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MICHAEL DOUDS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to JOHN W. MILLER, at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible]-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of August next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855. JOHN W. MILLER, Administrator, MARGARET DOUDS, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] M. SIMONSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of W. E. THORN, No. [illegible] Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the [illegible] day of June, 1856, next.—Dated New-York, Dec. [illegible], 1855. JEREMIAH SIMONSON, SARAH ANN SIMONSON, Executors. OR CHAS. E. SIMONSON, [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of HON. SAMUEL E. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given [illegible] to all persons having claims against JOHN McWILLIAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of [illegible] SEDGWICK, No. [illegible] Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of July next.—Dated [illegible]. MARGARET A. McWILLIAM, [illegible], JAMES B. JENKINS, [illegible].

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against [illegible] UGLOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at his office, No. [illegible] [illegible], on or before the [illegible] day of May next.—Dated [illegible]. JAMES [illegible].

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—50 POUNDS BAGGAGE FREE—10 cents per pound on excess.—The only line from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad.—Through to California via Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch the splendid steamship [illegible] on THURSDAY, March 20, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Captain Wm. L. Herndon, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN GATE, A. V. H. LeROY, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The Pacific Mail Steamship Company's steamers [illegible] at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to M. O. ROBERTS, [illegible] RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 75 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, pre-paid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

FOR CALIFORNIA.—GREAT REDUCTION OF FARES.—THROUGH TICKETS GIVEN.—The only Line in which passengers can receive berths on the Pacific Steamers. The New-York and California Steamship Line, under the direction of C. VANDERBILT, for the Accessory Transit Company of Nicaragua. Fare, [illegible]. Fifty pounds of baggage free—all over, 10 cents per pound. Days of sailing [illegible]. Through in advance of the Mails, and 500 miles shorter than any other route. The splendid double-engine steamship NORTHERN LIGHT, 2,500 tons burthen, E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., for Punta Arenas on MONDAY, March 24, connecting with the steamship CORTES, over the Nicaragua Transit route, having but twelve miles of land transportation, by first class carriages. For information or passage, apply to JAMES M. CROSS, at the only office of the Line, No. 5 Bowling Green. Steerage letters taken at 6¼ cents.

FOR NEW-GRANADA.—Via KINGSTON, JAMAICA.—The steamship OSPREY will sail on the 5th of April. For passage, apply to WM. E. BOGLO & CO., No. 38 William-st. For freight, apply to BOGGLE & CO., No. [illegible] Broadway.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship KNOXVILLE, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, will leave New-York for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, March 12, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed on board. For freight, apply on board, or for passage, to SAMUEL L. MITCHELL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets from New-York to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $[illegible].

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers for New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer FLORIDA, M. S. Woodhull, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on [illegible] March 15.

FOR NORFOLK AND PETERSBURG, [illegible].—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Captain Lewis Parrish, will leave for the above places on WEDNESDAY, 12th inst., at [illegible] o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. Passengers will arrive in Norfolk the next afternoon, and in Petersburg and Richmond the following morning. Travelers for the South and [illegible] [illegible] will proceed from Norfolk by the Great Mail Route to Charleston, Savannah, Augusta, &c. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 13 Broadway.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of the White Oxide of Zinc manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of dealers and consumers to the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. [illegible] Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The PASSAIC MINING AND MANUFACTURING COMPANY offer for sale their superior white and colored Zinc Paints, both dry and ground in oil, at the lowest market prices. Their paints in oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the cans, and will improve with age. MANNING & SQUIRE, Agents, No. 54 Cortlandt-st., New-York.

NEW PATENT SPECTACLES.—They improve vision. Suit for life. Near and distant objects seen distinctly through one pair. FRANKS' Patent, No. 9 Park-row, opposite Astor-House. Open 9 o'clock A. M., to 6 P. M.

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK CITY.

Fire and Loss of Life.

At 10½ o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a [illegible] store in Fifteenth-street, one door from Avenue A. The rear hall doors having been left open, the fire rapidly communicated to a grocery and tenement on the northeast corner of Avenue A and Fifteenth-street, which was soon enveloped in flames. A German woman named Diehl attempted to escape from the tenement by getting out of a rear third-story window to the shed beneath, and when the firemen succeeded in getting a hose-pipe upon the shed they discovered that Mrs. Diehl had her child in her arms, and was endeavoring to protect it as best she could. Both mother and child were finally taken from the shed by Assistant-Engineer Kingsland, and removed to a house near by, when the child was found to be dead from suffocation. The mother was shockingly burned. She was removed to Bellevue Hospital. Some hopes are entertained of her recovery. Assistant-Engineer Kingsland was badly burned in his brave efforts to rescue the mother and child from their perilous position.

Lieut. [illegible], of the Eighteenth Ward, in his report of the above melancholy occurrence, says: "While the woman was lying in the dwelling-house opposite, the party living there ordered the woman and child to be immediately removed, saying they were afraid the woman would die in the house. They also refused to allow us to take the cot and bedding on which the woman was lying for the purpose of conveying her to the Hospital, and it was not until I promised to pay for anything that might be lost that they would consent to the cot being used for such purpose. I never before saw such heartlessness."

Mrs. Diehl could have escaped in safety by the stairway had she not been frightened.

FIRE IN GRAND-STREET.

About [illegible] o'clock Thursday evening, a fire was discovered in the dry goods store of R. Wambley in Grand-street, and before it could be extinguished the stock was damaged some $3,000, and the building $150. The loss to stock is covered by an insurance of $2,000 in the Jefferson, and $1,000 in the Pacific Insurance Company.

Mrs. Dardonville, who lived in one of the upper stories, had her furniture damaged about $100. The fire is supposed to have been lighted by an incendiary.

FIRE IN HOUSTON-STREET.

About 11 o'clock Friday night a fire broke out in a barber's shop in Houston-street, near Norfolk-street. It was soon put out. The damage done was not large.

FIRE IN WASHINGTON-STREET.

About 10 o'clock Sunday morning a fire broke out in the stable of John Van Buren, No. 373 Washington-street. It spread rapidly, owing to the prevalence of a high wind. Mr. Van Buren's stable and [illegible] adjoining it were destroyed, and the [illegible] of a two-story brick dwelling near by was [illegible] damaged. Two horses were burned to death in the stable, and several others were rescued with great difficulty. The horses belonged to different parties. The entire loss is not large.

Broadway to be Cleaned.

The bids for cleaning Broadway from the Astor [illegible], were read at noon on Saturday in the presence of the Mayor and Comptroller [illegible] large number of spectators. The contract [illegible] to William Baird, he being the lowest [illegible]. The following is a list of the bids:

[illegible]	$1,[illegible]	Blossom More	$1,750
[illegible]	[illegible]	William Baird	2,225
[illegible]	[illegible]	John Duke	2,850
[illegible]	[illegible]	Peter Connolly	3,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	Charles Van Tine	4,850
[illegible]	[illegible]	Edwin Bouton	5,150
[illegible]	[illegible]	John P. Cumming	5,775
[illegible]	[illegible]	George [illegible]	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	7,[illegible]	John B. Morrell	7,750
[illegible]	7,[illegible]	James Robinson	7,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	P. W. Robinson	8,[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	S. R. Cotter	9,500

[illegible] to be cleaned is less than a mile. According to the terms of the contract the work must be done between the hours of 8 P. M. and 6 A. M., and be completed before the 17th inst. All the dirt [illegible] Canal-street must be dumped [illegible], and the balance in [illegible] Chambers-street. The Street Commissioner and the Commissioner of Streets and Lamps, Messrs. J. Taylor and [illegible], were invited, but declined being present at the opening of the bids. Mr. [illegible], indeed, has protested against them all.

[illegible]—During the operation of this contract, [illegible] will not be permitted, after 8 o'clock, P. M., in Broadway. Bear that in mind, ladies and belated gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

Diseases of the Lungs—Notice.

Dr. Robert Hunter begs to inform his patients [illegible] that he has opened an establishment [illegible] under the professional charge of Dr. F. [illegible], for the special treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs.

Dr. [illegible] is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London, and has enjoyed, both in that city and New-York, long and great experience in the treatment of pulmonary affections.

Dr. Hunter would also state for the information of his patients residing in Baltimore and Washington, that Dr. John Bradshaw Williams will hereafter be associated with the Baltimore office.

These arrangements have been rendered necessary by the growth of the practice in Philadelphia and Baltimore, and by the retirement of Dr. James [illegible] in consequence of ill health. Patients in those cities will, in future, enjoy not only all the advantages of Dr. Hunter's advice, but the additional benefit of the personal care and supervision of skilled and accomplished resident physicians.

In the *Specialist and Journal of Diseases of the Chest* for February an extended explanation of Dr. Hunter's views and treatment will be found, with much additional information, which should be read by every one predisposed to or suffering from any affection of the throat or lungs. The *Specialist* can be procured of the publishers, Messrs. Sherman & Co., Astor House. Persons residing at a distance, who are prevented by the state of their health, the weather, or other considerations from visiting the City for advice, can be prescribed for by letter. In such cases, it is necessary that the patient should carefully describe his present symptoms and the past history of his disease. To render such description more exact, a list of questions has been prepared, which will be sent, with a specimen copy of the *Specialist*, on application to either of the following addresses:

New-York—Dr. Robert Hunter, No. 828 Broadway.

Philadelphia—Dr. F. [illegible], No. 863 Walnut-street.

Baltimore—Dr. J. B. Williams, No. 80 North Charles-street.

Dr. Hunter may be consulted personally as heretofore, from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., daily.

New-York, March 5th, 1856.

[Advertisement.]

Taylor's International Hotel and Saloons, Broadway.—To the ladies and gentlemen who have hitherto so liberally bestowed their patronage upon this establishment the proprietor tenders his sincere thanks. The saloons are now open to the public in a new dress, affording a place of resort unsurpassed in the world. Numerous rare and beautiful improvements have been effected during the past Winter season. The fresco paintings, and gilded and ornamental work, have been embellished and newly decorated by eminent artists, from the establishment of Messrs. [illegible] & Lewis. An entirely new arrangement of gas fixtures has been completed, making altogether more than six hundred lights. A large collection of valuable oil-paintings adorn the saloons; they are original, by [illegible]. The bill of fare in the saloons occupies thirty-two large pages and catalogues—over five hundred dishes. Near the western window, in the [illegible] saloon, dinner and supper parties will observe a private table, beautifully adorned. There is also in the fountain saloon a table to accommodate parties of forty; and altogether, the saloons will seat at one time 1,200 persons—affording to the guests an opportunity to obtain meals at all hours, on reasonable terms, and luxuries in profusion. The language of almost every nation is spoken at this establishment by the proprietor, [illegible], male and female waiters. Ladies and gentlemen and families will find in the hotel [illegible] a completeness which makes it equal [illegible]—while the saloons far surpass any [illegible] in the Old World. John Taylor. [illegible]

[Advertisement.]

CAUTION TO WESTERN MERCHANTS.

Since the introduction of Schiedam Aromatic Schnapps into the United States, a number of liquor dealers in New-York, Boston and Philadelphia, have been engaged in putting up mixed and poisonous gin, in green cases and jugs, and to be palmed off upon the unwary for my genuine Schnapps. I have directed my agents to institute legal proceedings against all persons whom they may ascertain to be engaged in this most atrocious system of deception, and call on the Press and the public to aid them in their efforts to remedy so great an evil.

I wish the public to understand the Schnapps is not sold by the gallon or pipe. It is only sold in quart and pint bottles, in cases of one dozen quarts, and two dozen pints, each bottle enveloped in yellow paper, with my name on the bottle, cork, and a fac simile of my signature on the label.

For sale by all the wholesale druggists and grocers in the City.

UDOLPHO WOLFE,
Sole Importer and Manufacturer,
Nos. 18, 20 and 22 Beaver-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Mr. D. H. Haight and the Broadway Railroad.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

The statement of Mr. D. H. Haight, of the St. Nicholas Hotel, has a right of course to summon New-Yorkers to the rescue as often as his interests, fancied or real, requires their aid, but he has no right to misrepresent others. It is not true that I have boasted that two-thirds of the members of the Legislature have been secured to vote for a Broadway Railroad. I have neither boasted nor intimated any such thing. The Broadway Railroad application rests wholly upon its merits and its necessities. The argument in its favor is apparent to all who fall, either in vehicles or as pedestrians, into the stream of human life that rushes through that great thoroughfare. The question has been submitted to the members of the Legislature to be decided according to their sense of usefulness. It is expected to encounter the hostility of purse-proud and arrogant individuals who admit that, with a grant of which they were the proprietors, a Broadway Railroad would be much less objectionable.

JACOB SHARP.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Don't wait until the last day. What can be done to-day should not be deferred until to-morrow. We notice by our advertising columns Messrs. [illegible] & [illegible]'s intention of closing their sales on Thursday next. The actual loss on their stock since the commencement of these sales must be immense. The prices marked in plain figures must convince the most indifferent judge of Dry Goods of the enormous sacrifice submitted to in order to dispose of this stock. During the four remaining days, some $60,000 worth of rich Dress and Housekeepers' Goods may be obtained at one-half their intrinsic value. What an advantage to purchasers!

[Advertisement.]

THE LATE DAMAGED SILKS.—By reference to our advertising columns our lady readers will notice the sale of those damaged silks commences this morning at CHAS. HEARD & CO.'S, No. 301 Grand-street. The great interest manifested by our dry goods merchants at the Underwriter's auction sales proves their great importance. We also notice another *important feature in these sales: jobbers* and those in the trade have no advantage over those who purchase a single dress. Go early if you wish a chance.

[Advertisement.]

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—The Stock of Dry Goods in store No. 279 Grand-st., consisting of Silks, Shawls, Merinoes, Paramattas, Plaids, Delaines, Calicoes, Flannels, Cassimeres, Satinets, Shirting Linens, Table Damask, Napkins, Marseilles Quilts, Bareges, Printed Muslins, Lawns, Ginghams, and a large stock of Domestic Goods, all to be sold at a great sacrifice. By order of the Assignee.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO., Columbian Hall, No. 281 Grand-street, will offer, this day, a large stock of Linen Sheetings, Pillow Linens, Table Damasks, Damask Tablecloths, Napkins, Towels, Irish Linens, Toilet Quilts, Blankets, Embossed Table Covers, &c., at prices which defy competition. Hotel and housekeepers will find great bargains at Columbian Hall.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another new grand musical spectacle Drama from the pen of a young student of Law, of this City, is to be produced in gorgeous style at this neat and pleasant Theatre; it is entitled "The Arabian Nights, or the Green Baboon." The new Indian Drama of "Silver Knife," and the Pantomime of the "Frisky Cobbler," complete the programme.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—Public opinion is the great tribunal by which the value of all discoveries is judged. Its verdict on this great alterative, antiseptic and tonic medicine, founded on the testimony of rejoicing and grateful thousands, is favorable throughout the world. Sold at the manufactories, 80 Maiden-lane, New-York, and 244 Strand, London; and by all druggists, at 25c., 62½c., and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

TEETH EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.—DR. AMBLER, Dentist, No. 31 Washington-place, (adjoining the New-York University,) by a recent discovery in Anæsthetics, (which is applicable in most cases, and free from all objection,) is now extracting teeth without pain. Extracting hours from 3 to 6 P. M.

[Advertisement.]

A beautiful complexion may easily be acquired by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers." It will remove tan, pimples and freckles from the skin, leaving it of a soft and roseate hue. Wet a towel, pour on two or three drops, and wash the face night and morning. FETRIDGE & Co. and all Druggists.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The attention of the trade and the public is asked to WILMARTH, GLEASON & CO.'s large stock of Gold and Silver Pencil and Pen Cases, amongst which will be found the justly celebrated "Lownds' Patent Pen and Pencil." Salesroom No. 44 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 102 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Sunday, Feb. 24, by Rev. Mr. Roberson, Mr. JOHN NEIL to Mrs. SARAH JANE MAXWELL, the eldest daughter of James Maxwell, all of New-York City.

In this City, on Thursday, March 6, by Rev. Joel Parker, D. D., HENRY HUNGERFORD, of Brooklyn, to MARY E., daughter of Wm. Churchill, Esq., of this City.

In Brooklyn, E. D., on Thursday, March 6, by Rev. Mr. Fox, A. C. WASHINGTON to Miss CATHARINE L. ADAMS, all of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Sunday morning, March 9, JAMES M. NUGENT?, in the 45th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, this day, (Monday,) the 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from the 7th st. Methodist Church, near 2d-av., without further invitation.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, after a short illness, JOHN T. WILSON, carman, aged 52 years and 9 days.

His funeral will take place from his late residence, No. 269 Greenwich-st., on Tuesday, 11th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M. His friends and acquaintances, and the members of Enterprise Lodge, No. 30, and Mamre Encampment, No. 20, I. O. of O. F., are requested to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Sunday, March 9, MARY, wife of Alexander Robinson, aged 60 years and 7 months.

The funeral will take place this (Monday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 714 Water-st. The friends and acquaintances of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation.

In this City, on Saturday morning, March 8th, SAMUEL EDWARD, son of James and Martha A. Young, aged 2 years and 7 months.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from No. 105 Ludlow-street, on Monday the 10th inst., at 2 o'clock, P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Friday evening, March 7, MARY E. BAILEY, wife of David F. Lee.

In Brooklyn, on Sunday morning, March 9, HENRIETTA L., wife of Oliver Bulkley, and daughter of Hon. S. B. Leonard, of Owego, Tioga Co., N. Y.

Funeral services from her late residence, No. 21 Baltic-st., this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M. Her remains will be taken to Southport, Conn., for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday morning, March 8, after a lingering illness, Mrs. SOPHIA B. [illegible], aged [illegible] years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of her son-in-law, No. 32 Prospect-st., this day, (Monday,) 10th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March [illegible], [illegible] BAKER, aged [illegible] years.

His funeral will take place to-morrow (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, No. [illegible] [illegible].

In Jersey City, on Sunday morning, March 9, of scarlet fever, SARAH LOUISA, youngest child of Richard C. and Mary Louisa Sherman, aged 9 months and 20 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this (Monday) afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further invitation, from the residence of her parents, No. 109 Wayne-st.

> Ere sin could blight, or sorrow fade,
> God came with friendly care;
> The infant bud to Heaven conveyed,
> And bade it blossom there.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange...March 8.

$2,000	Virginia 6s	95	50	Erie Railroad....b3	57⅝
18,000	do	94¾	300	do....s3	57⅝
8,000	do....b3	95	200	do....s10	57⅞
5,000	Missouri 6s	86¾	100	do....b3	58
2,000	do....c	86⅝	300	do....b10	58
3,000	Harlem 2d mt. bs.	75¾	100	do....s3	58
5,000	do....14d	76	100	do....b60	58
7,000	Erie Con. bds. '71	84	350	do....c	58
6,000	Erie Bds. of '75 s3	90¼	250	do....b7	58
2,000	Hud. R. 2d M. Bs. s3	[illegible]	400	L. I. Railroad....s3	20
6,000	do....b60	90	750	Reading Railroad b3	92
5,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs. s3	87½	400	do....b60	92¼
12,500	do....b3	88	500	do....s60	91¾
6,000	Fld. Bs. with prv.	90	700	do....s3	91¾
100	N. Y. Central 7s	101½	200	do....b20	92
30	Home Ins. Co.	102	5	Hudson Riv. R. R....c	23¾
10	Metropolitan Bank	107	10	Mich. Cen. R. R.	93
10	St. Nicholas Bank	95	120	Mch. S. & N. Ia. R. R. b3	95
100	Del. & H. C. Co. b60	125¾	72	do	94⅝
300	Nic. Transit Co.	21⅜	300	do....s10	94⅜
400	do....b60	21½	215	do	94⅜
28	Penn. Coal Co.	99	50	do....c	94⅝
100	do....b60	99	20	Panama Railroad	103¾
100	Cumb. Coal Co....c	23¾	5	do....b60	104
100	do....b3	23⅝	150	Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	66
100	do....b60	23⅞	200	do....b60	66½
500	do....s3	23⅜	200	Clev. & To. R. R. b60	79
100	do....b60	23⅝	300	do....s3	78¾
100	do	23⅜	100	do....b30	78¾
100	N. Y. Central R. b60	92¾	100	do....b60	78¾
150	do....c	92¼	100	do....s10	78⅜
5	do	92¼	5	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	112¾
100	do....b60	92¾	125	Chi. & R. I. R. R.	96
50	do....s30	92	100	do....b60	96¾
200	do....b20	92¼	50	Mil. & Lake Sh'e R. R.	73¾
10	Sixth Av. R. R.	80	10	do	73¾

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000	Virginia 6s	95	100	Mh. S. & N. I. R. R. s10	94¾
5	Bank of America	119	8	do	94⅝
500	Flo. & Key. Joint. b60	½	200	do....s10	94⅝
100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. s3	78¾	13	Galena & Chic. R. R.	112¾
100	Cumberl'd Coal Co.	23⅝	15	Milw. & Miss. R. R.	84½
250	Erie R. R....s3	58⅛	13	Third Avenue R. R.	58
250	do....b30	58¼	300	Reading R. R....s60	91¾
150	do....b60	58⅜	50	do	91⅝
50	do....s10	58⅛	500	do....s60	91
250	do....s3	58⅛	300	do....b60	91¾

MONDAY, March 10—A. M.

The Foreign Money and Market accounts by the steamer *Africa*, at this port from Liverpool Feb. 23, are to the effect that the English Funds are ⅛ ₩ cent higher; money in quick demand in London; the new loan of $40,000,000 taken by ROTHSCHILD at a rate equal to 90 ₩ cent for Consols to be paid for in the months of March and April; the Liverpool Cotton market a fraction easier with a fair trade demand, and Breadstuffs selling at rather improved figures. There is nothing new in American Stocks, and little or nothing said in the English press about the political relations between the two countries. In Paris, the Funds were partially influenced by the appearance in the official journal of an article on the Eastern *question of a less pacific temper than was looked* for on the eve of the assembling of the congress of the great Powers. But the effect was but temporary; while in London, the taking of the new loan at a high figure, and the very large and excessive list of subscribers to it through ROTHSCHILD, together with the disposition of the Stock Exchange to take Consols freely at full rates against a stringent market for money, were all indicative of a strong and general confidence in peace. The Bank of England statement shows a loss of $405,000 in bullion. The Bank of France has resumed 90-day discounts, and some of the financial reports from Paris speak of the early prospect of a decline in the rate of interest. The manufacturing accounts from both England and France are encouraging; particularly as to the Silk trade in Lyons, where heavy orders for the United States were being executed. The export trade returns of Great Britain for the month of December, just officially published, show a remarkable degree of activity for a state of war, the aggregate value for the month being $44,075,000, against $36,720,000 for the corresponding month in 1855. The export of Cotton fabrics alone amounted to $15,240,000, against $10,255,000 in December, 1855—an increase of nearly 50 per cent. The metal, linen and woolen trade also show a liberal increase.

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
Nov. 3	£18,355,548	£4,644,455	£11,399,884
Nov. 10	17,879,564	4,888,305	11,904,489
Nov. 17	17,737,150	5,239,530	11,883,394
Nov. 24	18,051,489	5,492,645	11,139,987
Dec. 1	18,968,757	5,506,486	11,397,107
Dec. 8	18,141,369	5,759,185	11,079,578
Dec. 15	18,360,761	6,556,625	11,306,389
Dec. 22	19,304,133	6,464,705	10,961,746
Dec. 29	19,777,860	5,968,850	10,890,112
Jan. 5	19,971,974	5,539,375	10,588,909
Jan. 12	17,415,554	4,687,065	10,416,951
Jan. 19	16,867,056	4,018,300	10,425,812
Jan. 26	16,750,656	4,874,975	10,246,102
Feb. 2	16,214,497	5,411,965	10,165,872
Feb. 9	17,868,429	5,604,500	10,618,719
Feb. 16	17,743,683	5,643,365	10,552,404

The following table will show the fluctuation in Consols since the 15th inst.:

Jan.	For Money. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.	For Account. Lowest.	Highest.	Closing.
Sat. 16	90¾	90¾	90⅞	90¾	91⅛	90⅞
Mon. 18	90¾	91	91	90⅞	91⅛	91⅛
Tues. 19	90¾	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	91	90⅞
Wed. 20	90⅝	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞	90⅞
Thur. 21	90¾	91⅛	91⅛	90⅞	91⅛	91⅛
Fri. 22	90⅝	91	91	90⅞	91⅛	91⅛

The English Chancellor of the Exchequer stated to the House of Commons, on the 22d of Feb., that the cost of the war, for twenty months, was $217,820,000. He also stated that the sum of one hundred millions of dollars, or £20,000,000 sterling, would be wanted in the course of the present year by way of extraordinary loans, and having pointed out that the resources of the country remained unimpaired, moved the authorization of the sum of $25,000,000, being part of the loan that day taken by the ROTHSCHILDS. The estimates of the Chancellor, last Spring, were, in means, including the loan of $80,000,000 and exchequer bills, $15,000,000, the sum of $481,685,000. The expenditure $440,420,000. The deficiency in these figures is ascertained to be about $17,800,000. The defalcation of Mr. JOHN SADLEIR, Member of Parliament, and Chairman of the London County Bank, and Swedish Railway Company, was creating considerable excitement, and some embarrassment in financial circles. The aggregate fraud is double the famous Schuyler defalcation in this City, or about *five millions of dollars*, of which $1,250,000 is by way of overissue of the shares and obligations of the Swedish Railway. A letter appears in the money column of the London *Times*, from Mr. CYRUS W. FIELD, of this City, on behalf of the American and Transatlantic Submarine Telegraph Company, complaining of the manner in which his Company have been treated by the Underwriters at LLOYD'S, in reference to the loss of the cable, off the northeastern coast, last Summer. The cable was insured in London, at the ample premium of 4 ₩ cent., for $75,000, on 74 miles of cable, on the bark *Sarah L. Bryant*, for Newfoundland, "the same to be laid down between Newfoundland and Breton Island and Nova Scotia." The circumstances under which 44 miles of the cable were lost, in a storm, while being laid down, are of course remembered. The high premium paid was clearly intended to cover this risk, and application was made, through GEORGE PEABODY & Co., for indemnity. Mr. FIELD adds:

In consequence of the evasive manner, however, in which they met this application, I, as one of the directors, and on behalf of our company, came to England to obtain payment of the policy. Like our agents, I also met with evasion from the underwriters—a principal one actually declining an interview with me, and another giving the insulting reply, "that there was no loss, the cable being at the bottom of the sea, just where you wish to put it." I was therefore obliged to ask Messrs. FRESHFIELD (our legal advisers) to put themselves in communication with the lawyer of the underwriters, and offer to settle the matter, either by reference to arbitration or according to any one of the following propositions: "1. The underwriters to lay down a perfect cable between Cape Ray Cove, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]; or, 2, the underwriters to pay a total loss, and the assured will, without any charge for commission, give the underwriters the benefit of their assistance in doing what can be done to recover and dispose of the cable; or, 3, the underwriters to pay a total loss on 44 miles of cable actually lost, and the assured to take the remaining 30 miles of cable as it lies at Sydney at a valuation, in ascertaining which all the circumstances are to be taken into consideration; or, 4, the underwriters to pay total loss on 44 miles, the assured to order that length and send it out, and the underwriters to pay all expenses attendant upon the sending out, joinings, repairing and laying down the cable, (if feasible,) including all risk of failure and consequent necessity of supplying, joining and laying down a perfect cable.

After several postponements in giving a promised answer, these propositions were declined. As we considered that the assured had been trifled with, I requested the Messrs. FRESHFIELD to inform the lawyer of the underwriters that they would commence legal proceedings at once, but still be open to an amicable arrangement. After this an opportunity occurred, in ordering a new cable, to dispose of the sections of old cable, which, under all the circumstances, would have been favorable to the underwriters, and of which we informed their attorney, but who (on behalf of his clients) declined availing himself of the opportunity, and added, that "they were advised that they the assured's duty was to join that part of the cable already laid down to the part saved, and thus complete the line." We then informed them that this was wholly impracticable, and that, as every means had been used to assist the underwriters in decreasing their loss, there was now no course open to the assured, without seriously injuring their undertaking, but to order an entire new cable, which I have done.

In regard to American Stocks in London, Mr. E. F. SATTERTHWAITE writes by this steamer:

"There has not been much activity in American Securities during the past week, the attention of all parties having been diverted to the terms of, and taking of, the Loan for £5,000,000, and the funding of £3,000,000 of Exchequer Bills. The Loan and funding has to-day been adjudicated at £111 3s. 2d. Stock for each £100 money, being at the rate of 90 ₩ cent., which is considered a high price for the Government to realize, indicative of confidence in the restoration of peace, and in our internal resources. Less anxiety is felt about the American dispute, but all parties connected with the financial and commercial interests regard the agitation as a perfect nuisance, and would rejoice to see it settled."

The Foreign Trade returns for the past week at the port of New-York present an import, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, of $4,728,658 against $2,399,232 the corresponding week in 1855, and $4,216,[illegible] the year before. The feature of this large business is, that $2,010,038 of the aggregate was in Silk Goods. The Exports of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods for the week, amounted to $1,650,821, against $1,882,899 same week last year. Owing to an advance of ⅛ ₩ cent. in Foreign bills, and the limited offering of transient-made Exchange on England and France, the Export of Specie, for the week, including $404,000 by the Havre steamer *Arago* on Saturday, amounted to $1,204,746, against $1,488,490 the same week in March, 1855. The official monthly returns of trade at New-York, from 1st July, 1855, the beginning of the current fiscal or Treasury year, to the 1st March, inst, show that *the Import of Foreign Merchandise amounted*

to	$121,000,000
First week in March, as above	4,728,658
Total to date	$125,728,658
Against same time last year	113,142,202
Increase about 11 ₩ cent.	$12,575,456

From July 1, 1855, to March 1, 1856, the official monthly returns of the Export of Domestic Produce, and the reexport of Miscellaneous Foreign Goods amounted to

Goods amounted to	$51,032,000
First week in March	1,650,821
Total to date	$52,682,821
Against same time last year	42,478,390
Increase to date	$10,204,431

During the same there was a Specie Export from

New-York of	$11,251,000
First week in March	1,204,746
Total to date	$12,455,746
Against same time last year	24,739,490
Decrease to date	$12,283,744

The exports of Cotton from all the ports of the United States to Foreign States from the 1st September, 1855, the commencement of the crop year, to the present week, amounted to 1,515,000 bales, against 1,118,000 bales same period last year; the difference being equal to an Exchange, in the settlement of Foreign balances of about *sixteen million of dollars*. The regular Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury department of the Government office, on Saturday afternoon, was $4,190,742, and the aggregate Specie and Bullion to the credit of all the accounts in the office, including the above, was $12,712,817, against $12,239,536. This difference or gain of $473,281, and the outgo of $1,204,746 to Europe, will, of course, in the absence of further receipts from California, lessen the Specie reserve in Bank, from the statement of last week, which stood $15,640,000, though the loss has in no wise affected the supply of Money, which continues easy, by reason of the rising balances left on deposit by the interior banks and local dealers, and which have reached the unexampled aggregate of $67,237,000, after deducting the interexchanges among the City Banks, or $88,604,000 in gross.

The Stock Exchange ruled through the week somewhat inactive for this season of the year, but remarkably steady in prices, which indeed has been the characteristic of the movement for the past four weeks, as will be noticed by the following:

COMPARISON OF THE COURSE OF THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

	Saturday Feb. 16.	Saturday Feb. 23.	Saturday March 1.	Saturday March 8.
N. Y. Central	93	92¾	92¾	92
Erie	58½	56⅝	58⅛	58¼
Reading	90	92	92⅞	91¼
Toledo	79½	80	79	78¾
Galena	111	113¾	113¼	112¾
Michigan Central	94	94¾	94¾	93
Southern Michigan	95	94	94¾	94¼
Panama	104	104	104½	103¾
Illinois Centrals	87½	87¼	87¾	88
Virginia	95¾	95¾	94¾	95
Missouris	87¾	87	86¾	86¾
Transit Company	23⅜	21¼	21¾	21¼

The market closed generally steady on Saturday afternoon; the business limited, owing in part to the announcement that the steamer *Africa* had been telegraphed off Sandy Hook. Foreign Exchange closed 109¼@109½ on London, 5.18¾@5.17½ on Paris. Money 6@7 ₩ cent. on Stocks, 7@9 ₩ cent. on first-class mercantile paper, 60 days to 6 months.

The following is a comparative statement of the Exports hence of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous Goods, for the week and the corresponding week of last year:

	1855. Quantity.	1855. Value.	1856. Quantity.	1856. Value.
Cotton, bales	4,300	$196,573	4,956	$273,246
Flour, bbls.	3,673	32,115	39,787	346,230
Corn Meal, bbls.	1,099	4,898	2,278	10,538
Wheat, bush.	3,643	8,214	52,495	117,469
Corn, bush.	96,405	97,029	69,841	54,435
Pork, bbls. and tcs.	7,602	126,091	7,404	166,724
Beef, bbls. and tcs.	2,961	54,654	3,469	78,430
To'al Produce		$531,110		$1,047,983
Miscellaneous		861,780		603,838
Total for the week		$1,392,890		$1,650,821

We alluded a few days since to the memorial to the Legislature from certain policy holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, for an investigation into the trust funds of the concern. In our last paper we inserted the counter memorial of the Trustees, denying the charges, but inviting such an investigation as the Legislature shall deem proper and most thorough. A further communication on the subject is inserted below, charging, in effect, a want of candor and earnestness upon the Trustees. In giving it place, we beg to state that we are assured, on competent authority, that the Trustees *are* willing and anxious that the most searching examination shall be had of all their past and current proceedings and investments, *and in any way* that the Legislature may direct—by bill or *resolution*, by select Committee or special Examiner.

The new La Crosse & Milwaukee Road earned in February $20,128 on the section of 51 miles recently opened; the weather being exceedingly unfavorable through the entire month.

The regular Auction Sale of Stocks and Bonds by Mr. A. H. NICOLAY will take place to-day, at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock.

The Mutual Life [illegible]

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

In apparent [illegible] memorial of the policy-holders in the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York, the [illegible] of the Trustees to the Senate invites an [illegible] into their affairs by a Legislative Committee or otherwise; but Senator NOXON, who opposed the motion originally, opposes it again, and proposed in its stead an *ex parte* inquiry by a referee, nominally appointed by the Supreme Court, as in the case of the New-York Life Insurance and Trust and the United States Trust Companies. Such an inquiry would not be in conformity with the petition. That stated positively facts pretty generally known in relation to the change in the Board, and that such change was produced by proxies obtained by an agent, to whom it was rumored a large sum had been subsequently paid by the Company after the change. What this sum was paid for, is not stated nor implied. The facts, when known, may justify a favorable or an unfavorable inference. [The memorial further stated the report that the funds had been used in an unauthorized manner.] The Trustees' memorial does not deny the facts in relation to the charge, but avers that it is insinuated in the memorial that the trust funds had been paid to an agent for obtaining proxies, and that that charge is without the shadow of foundation. It also asserts that no loans whatever are made upon personal security. It does not deny that such loans *have been made*, although a careless reader would suppose the whole charge denied. In the investigation proposed by Senator NOXON, (who is a brother-in-law of one of the Trustees,) the facts charged in the first memorial would not be inquired into; and, if he is a well-wisher to the character of the Company, he will not prevent the full investigation asked for through a Legislative Committee. In that mode only can the public be satisfied, and a remedy applied, if any abuses exist, and such an investigation should be had.

W.

Latest London Money Market.

London News City Article, Feb. 22.

Upon the news that Messrs. ROTHSCHILDS' offer for funding had been accepted by the firm at the Chancellor of the Exchequer's minimum, which is equivalent to about 90 ₩ cent. for consols, the market at once experienced an unfavorable reaction. A total fall of ⅜ ₩ cent. from the opening prices was at one period shown; towards the close more steadiness was manifested, but the final quotations were still ⅛@¼ ₩ cent. below those of yesterday. The aggregate of the subscriptions amounted to upwards of £30,000,000. Notwithstanding the temporary withdrawal of so large a sum from the money market, quietude prevailed to-day in Lombard-street, and elsewhere, but no pressure was experienced.

At Paris the three per cent. rentes closed at an average recovery of about ⅛ ₩ cent.

According to the return of the Bank of England, the diminution in coin and bullion amounts to £81,325.

The railway share market maintains a decided firmness.

London Times City Article, Feb. 22.

The *Times*, in a leading article says: Should all go on well at Paris, and should Consols thereupon take an upward start, Government will have the credit of having made a good bargain, at least if its hardness be a proof of its goodness. The public, however, will reasonably take the high rate of the Government minimum as an element in the calculation. Where, indeed, are they to look for confidence if not in Ministers themselves, who can both know and do more than anybody else in the question of peace and war?

LONDON, Friday, Feb. 22, 1856.

The demand for money both at the Bank of England and out of doors continues extremely heavy, but the pressure was mitigated this afternoon by Messrs. ROTHSCHILD returning the large surplus deposit received by them during the past two days.

United States Five Per Cents.

From the Philadelphia Ledger.

The State Comptroller of Texas invites proposals for the sale of two hundred thousand dollars of the 5 ₩ cent. United States Coupon Stock, issued to said State as an indemnity for the sale and surrender of a portion of her Northern and Western boundary, under the provisions of an act of the Congress of the United States, approved Sept. 9, 1850. These proposals should be:

First, for the purchase of said Bonds, the same to be delivered at the city of Austin, and the proceeds thereof to be paid at same place. Second, the Bonds to be delivered at the city of Washington, D. C., the proceeds thereof deliverable at the same place. Third, the Bonds to be delivered at the city of New-Orleans, the proceeds thereof deliverable at the same place. Proposals are also invited for the delivery of the Bonds at the City of New-York and at city of Galveston, and the proceeds thereof deliverable at each of said points.

No one bid will be received for more than $100,000, but the same individual may make more than one bid. Bids to be exclusive of accrued interest, and the time to be stated when the funds will be available to the State. The proposals will be opened at Austin on the 20th of April.

Markets by Telegraph.

PROVIDENCE, Saturday, March 8.

COTTON—A fair demand has existed during the week at unchanged prices. WOOL—Market very active; sales 6,800 lbs. PRINTING CLOTHS—Sales for the week 46,400 pieces.

Boston Imports.

BOSTON, Saturday, March 8.

The following is a statement of the value of the Foreign Goods imported here for the week ending yesterday:

Dry Goods	$521,947	Sugar	$87,365
Watches	24,663	Molasses	10,391
Iron and Steel	26,650	Coffee	10,591
Linseed	24,236	Other articles	151,233
Saltpetre	20,883		
Total			$954,446

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, March 8.

Stocks are dull—quotations as follows: Pennsylvania Fives, 84; Reading Railroad, 45¾; Long Island, 16¼; Morris Canal, 14; Pennsylvania Railroad, 45⅛.

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—D. F. Weld, J. F. Masterton, Miss Mary M. Masterton, Miss Eliza O'Brien, William Whetten and lady, Miss Alice Whetten, G. M. Renrose, Mrs. McWhorter, Mrs. Julia Evans and 2 children, W. H. Fleming, Samuel T. Knapp, Mrs. J. W. Anderson and 4 children, John R. Thompson, J. Livingston, lady, child and nurse, Henry Mackay, lady and 4 children, William G. Foote, W. B. Latson and lady, George Carr, James A. H. Wilson, Peter Gordine, L. B. Cole, A. Sihan, George Hunt, Dr. H. G. Parramore, C. H. Sandford, Geo. Cleveland, J. R. Rockwell, T. K. Miller, W. H. Olcott, J. T. Budd, John F. Jangstetter, H. Williams, Dr. Fish, I. R. Harris, B. H. Gee, Dr. J. A. Dumas, F. S. Johnson, Dr. J. F. Horne, P. Hayden, Erastus W. Dunton, James M. Ford, Dr. H. F. Thomas, Dr. A. Acosta, E. D. Stanton, James A. Robinson, and 10 in the steerage.

In steamship Roanoke, for Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond—John Williams, Gilbert F. Packer, Miss Jane McGowan, John Pallison, George Franklin, Charles E. Durning, John M. Patterson, lady and 2 children, R. S. Lewis, J. W. Green, M. Leftwick, M. P. Christian, Mrs. M. M. King, Miss Fisher, A. L. Wilson, G. W. Quiner, John Combs and lady, G. W. Baker, C. H. Bush, and 19 in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Africa, from Liverpool—Mr. Hopkins, Mr. Briggs, Miss P. Calthrop, Miss Calthrop, Mr. Speck, Mr. and Mrs. Fair, Mr. Corallo, J. M. Jones, Mr. O'Neil, W. Cashe and servant, E. Shedwick, Messrs. Ansley, J. Kilgour, Coombe, Badout, Whitely, Murray, R. Nichol, McNee, Young, Stowell, J. Stanbury, J. H. Winn, Betley, Dr. E. H. Champione, Hartshorn, Lieut. Spaulding, U. S. N., McCrae, U. S. N., Ross, C. Barclay, J. Harvey, R. Gulson, Miss Waugh, A. Ellison, C. Meneghelli, J. Schader, M. Sacher.

In steamship Knoxville, from Savannah—W. H. Birdsall, P. Esler, J. Cohen, Dr. J. P. Screven, D. Davidson, Mrs. F. Dennis, W. H. Wootton, Mrs. H. C. Gardner, W. Middleton, G. B. Welch, S. G. Mathews, J. Mecum, G. H. Warner, M. H. Dennis, C. A. Southworth, H. Washburn, G. J. Washburn, Mrs. M. R. Hassett, Mrs. F. Silber, R. Selxas, M. Bruce, O. R. Beall, E. Rosenstein, J. Rosenthal, W. Mayo, A. Lamar and lady, A. L. Mathews, J. N. Beall, and 29 in the steerage.

In steamship Southerner, from Charleston—Miss L. Hynes, Miss Linda White, Mrs. Andrews, Miss E. Andrews, G. E. Patton, Thomas R. Barbert, W. Aser, J. A. Patterson, Simon Cohen, M. Leon, S. E. Gilbert, J. B. Smith, and 31 in the steerage.

In bark Howard, from Hamilton, Bermuda—D. Murray, J. F. Smith, W. Lowry, J. W. Myers, Richard Bates, J. R. Mershon, J. K. Meara.

In brig Thomas R. Watson, from Puerto Cabello—A. Fendler.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises	6 21	Sun sets	6 01	Moon sets	11 06

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook	9 06	Gov. Island	11 36	Hell Gate	1 30

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK...SATURDAY, March 8.

Cleared.

Steamships Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; James Adger, Turner, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Star of the West, Miner, San Juan, C. Vanderbilt.

Ships Cabinet, [illegible], New-Orleans, Nelson & Foulke; Seaman's Bride, Daniels, Hamburg, Funch & Meincke; Santiago, Lothrop, Boston, D. G. & W. B. Bacon.

Barks Golden Age, Gilchrist, Galveston, Wakeman, Dimon & Co.; Helen and Frances, [illegible]; W. Elwell & Co.; Linda Stewart, Stirling, Baltimore, J. B. Thompson & Co.; Donna Anna, Carabo, Lisbon, L. E. Amsinck; H. Buck, Pendleton, Havana, Walsh, Carver & Chase; Naramissic, Lincoln, Havana, Russell & Vining; P. Dumill, Hoor, Savannah, Dunhill & Co.; A. A. Drebert, Hewitt, Philadelphia, James Hand.

Brigs Corrego, Goodwin, Ciudad Bolivar, E. Bech & Kunhardt; Isaac Ire, Campos, Kingston, Ja., J. B. Amsinck; Bell Flower, Pittsey, Cienfuegos, Bailey & Cox; Augusta, Stone, Savannah, Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Schooners Mary, (Br.) Glawson, Halifax, H. G. Donelson; Sarah Eddy, Ellis, Baltimore, Mailler, Lord & Quereau; S. E. Jones, Jones, Richmond, Van Brunt & Slaght; Chimborazo, Rathbone, Wareham, J. H. Havens; J. Preble, Wallis, Jacksonville, C. & R. J. Peters; W. H. Gilliland, [illegible], Dollner & Potter; F. A. Godwin, [illegible] & Holmes; [illegible], Spence, Philadelphia [illegible]; [illegible] & W. Lewis; J. W. [illegible].

Arrived.

Steamship Africa, Shannon, Liverpool Feb. 23, with mdse. and passengers to E. Cunard. 24th, off Tuskar, passed R. M. steamship Arabia, going in. March 3, [illegible], passed several large icebergs. From noon of 3d, lat. 44, lon. 46 11, to noon of 5th, in lat. 41 48, passed numerous icebergs at intervals of about half an hour. 6th inst., at noon, passed ship Rocket, Lunch, from Liverpool Jan. 8, bound W. Same day, at 4 P. M., exchanged signals with steamship Arago, Lines, bound for Havre.

Steamship Southerner, Ewen, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. 7th inst., at 6 o'clock P. M., lat. 37, lon. 74 30, spoke bark Geo. Jones, bound to New-York. Same time, signalized a schooner showing a white signal, with red letters, S. and T., bound S. (Scranton & Tallman's Charleston line.)

Steamship Knoxville, Ludlow, Savannah 54 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchill. [illegible].

Ship Texas, Merrill, Marseilles Dec. 21, passed Gibraltar Jan. 1, with mdse. to Pillsbury & Sanford. From Jan. 2d to the 11th, had heavy gales from W. S. W. to W. N. W., shipped much water and split sails. Feb. 11, called off St. Thomas for stores. Has experienced heavy gales from S. E. to W. on the coast, and split many sails. 5th inst., lat. 36 30, lon. 72, passed a brigantine lying to in a gale from W.—had her bulwarks and rail carried away clean from the main to the fore rigging, and the galley house stove in; she otherwise appeared to be in good condition. She had a trunk cabin, and a red streak around her. Understood she was bound to Boston, and think she hailed from Newport.

Ship Canrobert, (Fr.,) Daigre, Havre 72 ds., with mdse. and 172 passengers to Boyd & Hincken. Experienced heavy weather, lost and split sails, &c.

Bark J. A. Hazard, Williams, Rio Janeiro 60 ds., with coffee to Kirkland & Von Sachs. [illegible] in a heavy gale, sprung maintopsail yard, split mainsail, &c.; been 18 ds. N. of Bermuda, with continued westerly gales, split sails, &c.

Bark Albertine, Barton, Havana 9 ds., with sugar, cigars, &c., to Moses Taylor & Co.

Bark Meravel, Ward, Hamilton, Bermuda, 10 ds., with tomatoes, hides, &c., to Tucker & Lightbourne.

Bark Dency, (of [illegible],) Averill, Messina Dec. [illegible], Gibraltar Dec. 29, with fruit to master. Has experienced heavy weather, [illegible].

Bark Express, Bara, Havana Feb. 13, with sugar, cigars, &c., to Sturges & Co.

Brig Lucy Ann, (Br.,) [illegible], with [illegible] to Wolfe & [illegible]. Has had very heavy weather, during which sprung a leak of 300 strokes per hour. Arrived at [illegible], and was blown off. Arrived at the same place 3d, and was blown off; and again on the 5th after taking a pilot. Was towed up to the City by steamtug Mercury. Has lost foresail, split topgallantsail, lost jib, stove bulwarks, and water ways on the starboard side started up.

Brig Thomas R. Watson, (of Philadelphia,) Woolhouse?, Puerto Cabello 20 ds., with coffee and hides to Dallett & Bliss. Experienced heavy N. and E. weather from lat. 30 to lat. 34, split sails, &c.

Brig Wm. M. Groton, (of Boston,) Webber, Havana? Feb. 28, with sugar and tobacco to Storey & Stevens. Sld. in co. with brig St. Jago, for Portland, and spoke her 4th inst., in lat. 39 15, lon. 73 2.

Brig Arctic, (Br.,) Hopkins, Halifax 14 ds., with fish to Wheelwright & Co.

Brig E. D. Hall, (of Bluehill,) Dollivar, [illegible] 15 ds., with mahogany, &c., to C. & E. J. Peters.

Brig Sheet Anchor, Chesley, Cienfuegos Feb. 18, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Maria W. Holt, (of Stockhill,) Cousins, Cardenas Feb. 18, with sugar to Walsh, Carver & Chase.

Brig Hancock, (of Boston,) Ober, Matanzas 18 ds., with sugar to master.

Brig East, (new,) Graves, Mystic, in ballast to D. C. Murray.

Schr. Panama, Kellam, Virginia, with oats to Mersereau & Parker.

Schr. Irene, Pease, Milton, (Del.,) with corn to Mersereau & Parker.

Schr. Martha Burgess, (of Castine,) Wardwell, Mayaguez, P. R., 22 ds., with sugar to master. 28th ult., lat. 28 25, lon. 71, spoke bark Linwood, 16 ds. from Palermo for Baltimore, short of provisions—supplied them.

Schr. Caro Amelia, (of Orland,) Towne, St. Jago de Cuba Feb. 6, with sugar to R. P. Buck & Co. Has had heavy weather on the coast, been 16 ds. N. of Hatteras—split *jib, foresail and mainsail*.

Schr. N. W. Smith, Wyatt, Charleston 9 ds., with cotton, &c., to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. G. R. Fisher, Shppie?, Milford, Del., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. H. B. Fiddeman, (wrecker,) Smith, [illegible], with sails, rigging and spars of the bark D. S. Goodell, to Bird & Neilson.

Schr. Eveline, Smith, Milford, Del., corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. Panama, Kelley, Barnstable.

Schr. Martin, Foster, [illegible], Me., with lumber to master.

Schr. Messenger, Vent, Milton, Del., corn to R. N. Fox.

Schr. Smith Tuttle, Baker, Philadelphia.

Schr. Transport, Tilton, Virginia.

Sloop Thomas Wallace, Monroe, Milford, Del., with corn to R. N. Fox.

Propeller Osceola, Aldridge, Providence.

Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.

Propeller Shetucket, Gear, Norwich.

Propeller Quinnebaug, Rollins, New-London.

ARRIVED—SUNDAY, March 9.

Ship Essex?, Lynch, Liverpool 43 ds., with mdse. and passengers to D. Ogden. [illegible] a succession of heavy westerly gales. [illegible] Henry Howard, seaman, of [illegible], fell from the foreyard overboard and was lost. [illegible] Charles Johnson, seaman, of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] too high to lower a boat.

Ship Rachel, (new,) Adams, [illegible], in ballast to master. Was towed from [illegible].

Bark Bastion?, [illegible], [illegible] 40 ds., with sugar, &c., to Everett & Brown. 5th inst., lat. 32 10, lon. 73 15, passed bark Jenny Lind, [illegible]. Has experienced heavy weather since passing lat. 30.

Brig Demerara, (of Boston,) [illegible], with molasses to Nesmith & Walsh. [illegible] experienced heavy weather N. of Bahamas, lost fore and maintopsails, &c.

Schr. James W. Sharp, (of Camden, N. J.,) Sharp, Port-au-Prince Feb. 9, with coffee, logwood, &c., to [illegible] & Graves. [illegible] of westerly winds since [illegible] Passage. Feb. 19, at 9 A. M., went ashore on a reef off the N. W. end of Great Inagua, and after throwing overboard the deck load, and a portion of the cargo from the hold, succeeded in getting off, and arrived at [illegible] on the 16th, in charge of [illegible]. The brig Richmond, from [illegible] for New-York, went ashore on the same night and place, [illegible] with the cargo, became a total loss; captain and crew saved; the mate and three seamen of the R. came home in the J. W. S.

Schr. Benjamin Bates, Rogers, Portland, Me., with mdse. to master.

Schr. Richard Law, Tuttle, Greenport, in ballast to master.

Schr. Sophronia, Van Name, Virginia, via Bermuda, where she put in in distress, (before reported.)

Schr. G. P. King, Trimble, Salem, Me., with lathe, &c., to master.

Schr. Northern Belle, Rickard, Boston, mdse. to master.

Schr. Sarah Elizabeth, Marden, New-Haven.

Schr. Sarah Bogart, Thomas, Virginia, with charcoal.

Schr. Sterling, Hill, New-Haven.

WIND—During the day, N. N. W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; James Adger, Turner, Charleston; Augusta, Lyon, Savannah; Roanoke, Skinner, Norfolk, &c.; ships Thornton, Collins, Liverpool; Ercumia?, Nelson, Glasgow.

Below.

Bark Atlantic, (Prus.,) from Bremen—(By steamtug Huntress, Capt. Morrell.) Also, 2 barks, 1 brig.

Memoranda.

The D. S. Goodell, which has just been got off at Rockaway and brought into port, and the brig Samuel and Edward, are the only vessels of eleven, large and small, that were stranded on the beach between Squan and Sandy Hook since the 5th of January last, which were taken off. These were saved by Messrs. Herbert & Garrett, wreckers, without having received material damage to their hulls. All the rest remain in their former situations, some of them being entirely broken up. On account of the great number of vessels that were driven ashore at various points on the coast during the past Winter, and the unfavorable state of tides and winds, it was impossible that a larger per centage of them could be taken off. It is believed by the wreckers generally, that their operations this year have been more rapid and successful than during the year previous.

The schooner Sarah Brewer, (lighter,) [illegible], which was for some time past ashore at [illegible], was brought off on Friday, 7th, after which she came up to the City under sail.

The following letters to Elwood Walter, Esq., Secretary to the Board of Underwriters, were received March 8:

[illegible]

Schr. Elizabeth and Eliza, of [illegible], from [illegible] bound to Belize, [illegible] a leak and [illegible] Key West and put into Matanzas, [illegible] unable to proceed to Key West; but [illegible] of hauling her out to be caulked, [illegible] the necessary repairs. She required caulking, some new rigging, and some new sails. She would be hauled out on Monday, March 3, when a survey would be had, and the work completed as soon as possible.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., March 8, 1856.

The schooner Charles Colgate is afloat.

Spoken, &c.

Jan. 13, lat. 22 17, lon. 35 45, Br. brig Village Belle, from Malaga for New-York.

Feb. 21, lat. 43 30, lon. 39 05, Br. bark Arabia? [illegible], St. John, N. B., for London.

Feb. 23, lat. 31 18, lon. 66 12, brig Emma F. Chase, from Portland for Matanzas.

Feb. 28, lat. 36 20, lon. 74 [illegible], was passed ship [illegible], of Wiscasset, sig. E. N. K.

March 4, lat. 36 27, lon. [illegible] 53, was passed bark Linwood, heading to the northward.

Foreign Ports.

At Hamilton, Bermuda, Feb. 29, barks Howard, [illegible], for Cuba, ready; Miss [illegible], from Leghorn for Boston, [illegible] ready about March 3; [illegible], from [illegible] for Valparaiso, put in Jan. 8, dismasted, [illegible] brought fire, condemned and [illegible] and sold; voyage abandoned; [illegible] to return. Ship Elizabeth Hamilton, [illegible] for Havre, [illegible], from Havre for New-York, [illegible] will be obliged to discharge [illegible]; bark Mollie? Chapman, from Liverpool for Boston, in [illegible] provisions; Isaac Allerton, Hughes, [illegible] for New-York; schrs. Lee, from Boston for Puerto Cabello, [illegible]. Schr. Sarah and Julia, from [illegible], [illegible] Goree, sailed 28th. Schr. [illegible], for Philadelphia, sailed 26th.

At Cienfuegos, Feb. 18, ship [illegible], for Europe; barks [illegible], [illegible]; [illegible], for [illegible]; Smith, do.; Laura Snow, Keller, do.; John Welsh, [illegible], for New-York, ldg.; John Welsh, Ames, for Philadelphia, do.; W. Larrabee, [illegible] Eddy, arr. 11th; brigs Wingate?, [illegible], Carver, Berry, do.; Fanny [illegible], Thomas, ldg.; Phillip Larrabee, Auld, [illegible]; J. W. Havener, [illegible] more, Darrel, ldg.; J. W. Havener, [illegible]; Pierce, Bartlett, arr. 16th; [illegible]; schrs. Young America, Hathaway, ldg.; [illegible], lay, wtg.; Christopher Loeser, Snow, do.; [illegible] Ethredge, do.

At Port-au-Prince, Feb. 9, barks Tremont, for New-York in a few days; Clara Windsor, for do., disg.; brigs Truxillo?, for do., in a few days; A. Hayford, [illegible] schr. Wm. M. Dodge, [illegible].

At Gonaives, about Feb. 20, brig [illegible], [illegible], for Philadelphia in a few days.

At [illegible], [illegible], barks Whistling Wind, [illegible].

At Puerto Cabello, Feb. 22, brig St. Mary, for New-York, [illegible] one Anna Rhode, Boon.